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WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 23, 1850. for the National Era.

SKETCHES OF OUR VILLAGE. HARRY GORDON.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL

-There was haughtiness in all he did, A spirit deep, that brooked not to be chid." Nonsense, Harry !"

"I tell you I never was more serious in my life, Amy. As for staying here any longer, to be made a slave of—never to go, or do, or have anything like other boys, is what I will not do. That point is settled. I am old enough to act for myself in some things, I fancy." "Certainly, cousin Harry," replied Amy Aver-

il, arching her dark eyebrows, and pursing up her full, red lips with a laughable assumption of gravity "Let me see," she went on, as she commenced counting upon her fingers, "you are just seventeen years ten months and seven days old; almost a Methusaleh in years, and quite one in wisdom, it must be admitted. I agree with you 'intirely and more than intirely,' as our Bridget says."

"Think as you will, Amy, you will be forced to believe me one of these days. Now, if you can be serious five minutes together, listen to me. My father's temper grows worse and worse. Only this morning he broke out upon me in a terrible passion because he happened to hear that I had been to defy all his long-established notions of trainsion because he happened to hear that I had been into the dancing school once or twice. He has taken from me my own colt, Sorrel, and I am not to go out a single evening without first going to him, and saying, 'please, sir,' like a very child. If I disobey, measures are to be taken to compel me to obedience. Compel. To be told that in the presence of all the household. My very blood boils every time I think of it. Compel. Let him at-

tempt it if he dare!" The dimples fled from Amy Averil's cheek, and she trembled with terror as she saw the handsome features of her cousin quiver and grow almost livid with passion and mortification as he recalled some quarrel between him and his stern father which scenes, she knew, were far too frequent.

"And you, Harry? Did you say nothing to exasperate him? Did you speak to him as a child should speak ?" she eagerly asked. "I know he is violent and arbitrary-still he is your fa-

"Let him show himself as such, then, before he exacts obedience from me," interrupted Harry Gordon, impatiently. "The duty is not all on one side, I fancy. Violent! You know nothing about him, Amy. He is the crossest, most obstinate, unreasonable old man in existence."

"Let him show himself as such, then, before he exacts obstinate and storms and storms and storms and storms and storms. As she had the head gently from her knee, and turned away, the young solding revived by the water upon his brow, uttered a low moan, coupled with the word, "mother."

It was a strange word, uttered in a "strange and Northern tongue," unintelligible to her understanding, but her mother-heart seemed to com-"Let him show himself as such, then, before he unreasonable old man in existence."

"Hush! hush! You forget vourself, Harry You, too, are unreasonable."

"I will not hush. I know, and you know, that what I say is the truth. I am neither unreasonable nor obstinate if they would let me alone. It is my father's stern, unbending, exacting temper that makes me so. If I can't set down night after night, in the chimney corner, and pore over a household, and the son had replied in the same newspaper or the almanac like John and Ned, am I to blame? I was born different, as I should think he might know by this time. You know, Amy, that even as a school-boy I always chose the wildest and least trodden paths. I love adwenture, novelty, anything that sets the blood in motion and gives one the feeling of life. Like my Sorrel, I can not and will not walk in one trainbut formers, marked out for rook my sorrels. We will not speak of the anguish of his trainbut formers, marked out for rook my sorrels. straight furrow, marked out for me by my father.

This constant pressure on the bit maddens me.

Every year it grows werse and worse, and Pill she tried to exculpate them both from blame; bear it no longer." But where will you go? What will you do,

Harry ?" "Go to sea-work, fight, beg-do anything, rather than stay here."

"But your mother, Harry?" Amy Averil had touched the right chord. The

boy's lips quivered—the flush on his cheek faded, and the angry flash in his dark eye gave place to "My mother! my mother!" he said, dwelling pon the word as if he feared to trust his residence with the sister of his little sister one before him, pale and shadowy, yet so real did she seem, so wistful was the an expression soft and tender as her own.

"My mother! my mother!" he said, dwelling upon the word as if he feared to trust his voice. "Aye, that is the worst of it. Amy. You do not know half her goodness. I wish they were all like her; how different everything would be. These quarrels are killing her. I see her shrink and grow pale every time my father looks sternly at me. I believe, after the first shock is over, it will be better for her when I am gone. When she hears that I am making my way in the world, she hears that I am making my way in the world, as I certainly shall, she will feel less anxious about me than if I had remained here to drag out a dog's life. Then when I come home, Amy "-

But you may never come home, Harry. There are such things in this world as failure, disappointment, and death."

A thoughtful shade passed over the boy's face as he thought of the fate suggested by his cousin's words, but it quickly passed away, and in his usual quick, gay tone he replied, " I know there are, Amy, but I don't take them into my reckoning. 'Nothing venture, nothing have,' as our old copy used to run. Don't look so sad, Amy. Who knows what the future will bring. I shall be a great man yet, a Senator or member of Congress, of whom mother and you will be proud enough; or, what is better, a minister to England, where I shall take you with me, and introduce you to Queen Victoria, or, maybe, I shall go to Russia or China, I can't exactly tell which place, but as on the went, until he reached the old stone bridge in the Hollow, when his feet seemed rooted to the broad stones, as if are, Amy, but I don't take them into my reckonor China, I can't exactly tell which place, but at any rate I shall take you and mother, and you will not wear such stuff as this, then," he continued. gaily taking hold of the light muslin dress, " but real India and silks that will turn the heads of half the women in the States. Yes, I shall be a great man yet, you little unbeliever."

Aye, Harry Gordon, such has been the dream of thousands who have gone forth from the threshold of home with aspirations that grasped at the stars, and hopes as bright as their light; but that light went out in darkness, and their

scarcely long enough for our children to gather a handful of the flowers which they have planted, before we are off again on some new speculation? Doubtless there are many people in the world, who, having a very salutary fear of the fate of Lot's wife before their eyes, go hurrying through life without ever pausing to look around, much less behind them, yet we are not aware that they are the exclusive product of New England. At many gray-haired friends, standing in the white moonlight with bowed heads, whispering, "Re-

moonight with bowed neads, whispering, "Return, my son, return."

He did not dare to listen, but hurried on, and his own initials cut into the smooth bark of a plum tree near Amy Averil's door, and a rose from her favorite bush, were the last tokens Harry Gordon gave and took of the home of his youth.

less behind them, yet we are not aware that they are the exclusive product of New England. At least it is not true of our village, where the people have a saving reverence for the wisdom of their fathers, walking diligently in their footsteps, and where family after family, generation after generation, vegetate on the ame place, like the grass on their own fields, until they are gathered hence into the garner of Death. However favorable the moral atmosphere of such a place may be to integrity of character, it does little towards softening the pride or prejudice which, like ugly excrescences, sometimes disfigure the heart, but on the contrary has a tendency to petrify them. So it seems to have been with Harry Close beside her, faintly moaning, fair and young a soldie Forn with shot and pierced with lances, bleeding slow his

life away." Whittier's " Angels of Buena Vista." The battle of Churubusco was over; the thunder of cannon had ceased, and the currents of air, slowly resuming their wonted motion, began to part and lift the dense smoke that brooded over the field, as if to hide it from the eye of Heaven. in all his dealings, unswerving in doing what he deemed his duty, a scourge and a terror to all. The idle and vicious, and probably most of those whom circumstances had not brought into very close relationship with him, would have concurred in the often-expressed opinion of one of his neighbors, that "Esq. Gordon was a righteous man." His intellect and will were stronger than his heart, or, rather, the former were fully developed, while the latter still slopt. If he was unswerving in the performance of his duties as a magistrate and neighbor, he was equally so in his relations as a father; and as justice untempered by love awes even while it excites respect, so Esq. Gordon was feared rather than loved by the inmates of his own household. His notions of family government were strictly patriarchal, and he

rify them. So it seems to have been with Harry

Gordon's father. He was strictly just and honest in all his dealings, unswerving in doing what he

ily government were strictly patriarchal, and he diligently strove to train his large family of chil-

dren in the "way they should go," that is, in the way he deemed right, without any regard to their individual tastes or dispositions. Fortunately for him and his system, his children, with the excep-

nim and his system, his children, with the exception of Harry, the youngest, resembled each other in mind and disposition as nearly as kernels from the same ear of wheat. Most of them were married and planted round him with their families, like shoots from the same stock, looking up to him for counsel and protection. But Harry was a wild off-shoot, lacking almost all of the indige nous qualities of the others were heautiful in his rapid

Had he studied more intently the human heart, had he as large faith in the power of love and gentleness to win souls as he had in the strength of will to force them, he would have seen that

mother and brothers and sisters with astonish-

tone and temper.

It was a sad affair; for when did anger and re-

his proud heart?
Ah, yes! God's angels never leave us; and, a

he withdrew his hand from the latch, the childish

with an eloquence at once so strange and powerful, that it almost overawed his proud spirit.

Brushing a tear from his eye, he caught up a

he thought to outrun old memories, but they were ever by his side—those old faces and old voices— and clearer and more pleadingly than all the rest

seemed to come the sweet voice of Amy Averil, calling him to return. He knew it was an illusion—that Amy Averil lay sleeping in her loveliness under her own father's roof; yet so real

the field, as if to hide it from the eye of Heaven. Now and then came a report of scattering pistol shots, and here and there a pursuing party, reluctantly obeying the signal of recall, crossed the field, regardiess of the dead and dying beneath their horses' feet, their faces begrimed with smoke, and rendered fierce, almost demoniac, by the action of all the evil passions which such scenes are calculated to excite, and were lost in the gathering darkness.

Scattered far and wide, or piled in heaps upon that battle field, lay Saxon and Aztec, friend and foe, with the grin of defiance or the scowl of revenge distorting their features—in many instances still grasping their blood-stained weapons in their stiffening hands—and here and there lay one in strange contrast, with features as calm and limbs as decently composed as if the hand of affection had "laid him out" beneath his father's roof. There was the horse, with fierce, distended offection had "laid him out" beneath his father's roof. There was the horse, with fierce, distended nostrils, and his proud rider half enveloped, half entangled in the folds of the silken standard he had died to defend; and all around lay drum, trumpet, bugle, and fife, crushed and mute, and no voice rose from that field of carnage, save the groans of the wounded and dying, and the low sobs of the Mexican women as they bent over the dead, and sought to recognise among those muti-lated, disfigured forms, the features of their

missing friends. A mournful sight, indeed, was that battle field, thick sown with the heirs of eternal life, and a startling commentary on the pride of conquest, as many a brave soldier felt as he wandered over the slippery field in search of some well-tried comrade and friend. And yet Nature felt it not; comrade and friend. And yet Nature felt it not; as the clouds of smoke cleared away, the blue arc of the southern heaven bent as lovingly over it, and the quiet stars looked down upon it with the same mild radiance as when, eighteen centuries before, that balmy air, now heavy with the breath of death, had echoed to the jubilant song of the angels—"Peace on earth, and good will to men."

of will to force them, he would have seen that the exuberant animal spirits, the fiery, impetuous impulses of the boy needed some wider escape-valve than the quiet, monotonous routine that had met the wants of his other children; that, if he sought abroad for the amusement which he could not find at home, it was no proof of "original de-pravity" on the part of the boy, but rather an evidence of failure on his part to satisfy the wants of his nature. impulses of the boy needed some wider escapevalve than the quiet, monotonous routine that had
met the wants of his other children; that, if he
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not find at home, it was no proof of "original depravity" on the part of the boy, but rather an
of his nature.

Be this as it may, it cannot be denied that
Harry embraced every opportunity to escape from
the petrified regularity of his father's house, and,
as every deviation from the established rule was

Be the boy needed some wider escape
In that part of the field where foot to foot and
hand to hand the "victory had been most hotly
contested, a Mexican mother bent low in search
of her dead. Slowly, with blanched cheek and
lip compressed with agony, she pursued her
dreadful task, scanning with the same eager interest the features of friend and foe, for, begrimed with smoke and dust, and mutilated as
they were, it was difficult, even for the eye of
affection, to distinguish between friend and foe.

For a time her search seemed fruitless: but

Harry embraced every opportunity to escape from the petrified regularity of his father's house, and, as every deviation from the established rule was met with indiscriminating rebuke, a spirit of op-position was roused in the boy, that led him not unfrequently to defend himself, but to throw con-For a time her search seemed fruitless; but suddenly her eye rested on a dark-haired youth, and, with hands trembling with fear and hope, she raised the head to her knee, and eagerly scanned the features. Carefully she brushed away the thick hair from his brow, and with a dash of water from the content has a bown and with a tempt upon his father's system of government— a piece of audacity that only confirmed the old gentleman's faith in the necessity of stringent measures, and filled the hearts of his gentle dash of water from the canteen by her side re-moved the smoke from his face. Alas! it was the face of a stranger. As she laid the head gently from her knee, and turned away, the young soldier,

derstanding, but her mother-heart seemed to comprehend it at once. Regardless of the pool of blood by his side, she again knelt down, and raising his head, placed a cup of water to his parched lips. He drank eagerly, and while he strove to murmur his thanks, she seized her country's flag, which he still grasped in his hand, and bound it round him to stanch the blood, which at every movement flowed from his side. Seeing some American soldiers approach, she left him to their patronized nor listened with patience to any such scheme of "folly and wickedness," and met his son's request, not only with a point blank refusal, but a command not to set his foot within the ball-room, on pain of his displeasure. The boy disobeyed, and the knowledge of his disobedience having come to his father's ears, had caused the violent scene of which he had spoken to Amy Averil. His father had made violent and American soldiers approach, she left him to their care, and turned away to outline a painful

They bore him away to the city of the Montezumas—not to her regal halls, but to a loathsome hospital, where, with the bare brick pavement for a couch, and a military coat for a pillow, he lay proach give birth to aught but sorrow? It cast a dark shadow over the whole house, and there were fewer broad jokes and far less boisterous laughter in the harvest field that day than usual, for the amid filth and vermin, groans, shrieks, prayers

and curses.

We shudder when we think of that scene, as described to us by an eye-witness, and feel that fearful indeed must be the perversion of that person's mind who could look upon it and feel aught of the pride of victory—aught but the utter worthlessness of all glory, individual or national,

that is won at such a price.

Here they laid down our young Harry Gordon, neither will we describe farther the tempest of passion that shook Harry Gordon's soul, when he with all his ambitious dreams of greatness un-realized. The glittering mirage of military glory had led him onward and onward until it left him to die in that hideous place of suffering. Happily thought of his fither's violent language; we will only say, that some hours before daybreak on the morning of the day after his interview with his cousin, while yet the orbed moon was high in the west, he crossed his father's threshold for the last he was unconscious of the dreadful scenes and sights around him, for a fierce fever scorched his time. Were there no old memories lingering about that doorway, to call him back, and soften brain, and coursed through his veins like burning lava, and the rough but kind attentions of his sur-

lava, and the rough but kind attentions of his surviving comrades and the limited means of the surgeon could avail little against its power.

He took no heed of the ghastly forms of death around him, for his mind wandered far away from that fearful place, to his home amid the New England hills. Household names and snatches of old songs were on his lips, old faces hovered about him, and familiar voices sounded in his ears, and more than one rough heart green soft, more than one eye turned aside to concern the gathering dampness, as with touching tender-uess the words, "Mother — Amy," fell again and

again from his parched lips.

About one week after the Americans had taken possession of the city, as General W. made the rounds of the hospital, speaking words of cheer to such as retained their reason, and supplying their Brushing a tear from his eye, he caught up a small plaid silk scarf of his mother's, which had been left upon a seat in the porch, and thrusting it into his bosom, sprang across the yard and down the street with the speed of the wind. Perchance of disease, he lingered by his side, speaking words Struck by the singular beauty that still characterized the poor boy's face, in spite of the ravages of disease, he lingered by his side, speaking words of hope and cheer. For the first time for many days, Harry was sane and calm. A faint smile hovered about his mouth as he comprehended his officer's kind words, but with a slight motion of the hand he declined his proffered aid. Poor boy! young as he was, he knew right well that earthly aid was useless. As the General was turning away, a thought seemed to strike him; he beckoned him to pause, and with great difficulty murmured a few words in his ear. Instantly the General crossed the room to where the surgeon Struck by the singular beauty that still charac-terized the poor boy's face, in spite of the ravages of disease, he lingered by his side, speaking words of hope and cheer. For the first time for many

his mass of dark hair. With a request so broken and inarticulate as to be inaudible to all save the kind-hearted officer that bent over him, and one The music master insisted, almost indignantly. his feet seemed rooted to the broad stones, as if by some spell of enchantment, while the angel of memory struggled mightily with anger and pride. poor comrade who lay close by his side, he placed it in the General's hand, and almost before the How beautifully the dark green alders contrasted with the old willows, that leaned, like

trasted with the old willows, that leaned, like a sleepy sentinels, over the drowsy brook, their silvery leaves gleaming in the moonlight, which, a glancing off to the water below, gleamed and quivered and coquetted with the clear waves, here dancing over the amber-hued pebbles, there sleeping quietly on some deep, still pool, like a child on its mother's breast.

Ah, that brook course; every bend and curve to its source amid the hills was as well known to Harry Gordon as the features of his own mother's face. Many a half holyday had he spent in tracing its windings with his fishing takle in his hand, and well did he know each deep, cool spot where the shy trout balance themselves beneath

For the National Era SONG OF THE DREAMER. BY FRANCES D. GAGE.

I was born a cabin maiden, In the deep, uncultured wild, And grew almost to womanhood A free and fearless child; I climbed the waving tree

The rudest sport, and wildest Was the rarest sport for me Unbraided looks hung ever O'er my shoulders brown and bare— I cared not for the lily skin, Or the glossy golden hair No ruby sparkled on my lip,

No light danced in my eye, No roses blushed upon my cheek, And the cold world pass'd me by E'en my loved and sainted mother But seldom on me smiled. She calle i,me oft her troub! My heart for love was longing And a look of kindness given,

Made it leap with joy and gladues And turn'd my earth to heaven. But so seldom-oh! so seldom Came love's supply hours to me.
That I learn'd to hold communion With each bird and flower and tree And when I heard the breezes 'Mong the branches o'er my head. Or the murmuring of the rivulet Along its pebbly bed, They seem'd to teach my spirit Of higher, holier things,

And to play a loftier melod; Upon life's secret strings The wild, full gush of music O'er the robin's chirping brood-The nimble-footed squirrel,
As it bounded through the wood— Made my light heart beat more highly In my happiness and glee, And I dream'd of love unchanging—

Each wild flower's bright corolla Had a language for my ear,
And their fragrance softly whispered,
"'Twas our Father placed us here."
And I loved them—oh! I loved them, In their simp e beauty the For they answered to my longings,

From their wild beds, soft and fair

I loved the dark uprolling Of the clouds along the sky, And the deep-toned, awful thunde And the lightning flashing high ; And the low and solemn surging Of the winds, o'er hill and dale Seem'd to my lonely musings Like an old, an oft-heard tale.

I loved the softening twilight, The light and shades of even-I loved the jewelled drapery That hung the vault of heaven For every little twinkler Was a peopled world to me, And fancy dress'd that little world

And thus I wandered wildly, Where'er my dreaming led, Till thirteen summers' suns had thrown Their radiance o'er my head; The neighbors looked on doubling, The children of the school And branded me-" a fool."

Ah! little deem'd they of the thought My young heart hid away. Like miser's jewels gloated o'er. And counted day by day; Yet I was sometimes lonely, For my thoughts seem'd all my own— To mine an answering tone; And I feared that all my yearning

For love and sympathy. Would never meet an answer In the world so cold to me. " But now a change came o'er The spirit of my dream." As the rippling of the stream-

The leaves of other lands, Traced by warm and loving hands I seized them, and I read them. And with grateful rapture knelt And poured my soul in thankful

Oh! many a time-worn volume Into the dim old forest With a stealthy hand I bore; And the spirits of the mighty, Who long since had passed away, Become my friends and guardians, Through life's eventful day And now my spirit's longings All found an answering ton I was no more alone.

JENNY LIND. BY FREDRIKA BREMER.

There once was a poor and plain little gir dwelling in a little room in Stockholm, the capital of Sweden. She was a poor little girl indeed then—she was neglected, and would have been very unhappy, deprived of the kindness and care so necessary to a child, if it had not been for a peculiar gift. The little girl had a fine voice, and in her loneliness, in trouble or in sorrow, she consoled herself by singing. In fact, she sung to all she did; at her work, at her play, running or

resting, she always sang.

The woman who had her in charge went out to Pinnic, whose truly generous heart was concealed by a rough speech and morbid temper. Crelius introduced his little pupil to the Count, and asked General crossed the room to where the surgeon was performing some operation, and taking the Doctor's scissors, returned and placed them in the Doctor's scissors, returned and placed them in the last a foolish thing," said the Count, gruffly, lookask a foolish thing," said the Count, gruffly, lookask a foolish thing," said the count, gruffly, lookask a foolish thing, and the poor little girl. young soldier's hand.
Railying all his strength, and assisted by the kind officer, the young man partly raised himself from his pallet, and severed two thick locks from what feet she has? And then her face!

ing from the window, at the back of the theatre, to the spectators again, was pale for joy. And in that pale joyousness she sang with a burst of outflowing love and life that called forth not the mirth but the tears of the auditors.

From that time, she was the declared favorite of the Swedish public, whose musical taste and knowledge are said to be surpassed nowhere, and year after year she continued to sing, though after a time, her voice, being overstrained, lost somewhat its freshness, and the public being satiated, no

"Somnambula" (one of her favorite roles,) the public, after the curtain was dropped, called her back with great enthusiasm, and received her when she appeared with a roar of "hurrahs." In the midst appeared with a roar of "hurrahs." In the mids of the burst of applause, a clear, melodious war-bling was heard. The hurrahs were hushed instantly. And we saw the lovely singer standing with her arms slightly extended, somewhat bowing forward, greecful es a hird on its branch, war-bling as no bird ever did, from note to note—and on every one a clear, strong, roaring warble—until she fell into the retournello of her last song, and again sang that joyful and touching strain:

" No thought can conceive how I feel at my heart." She has now accomplished the good work to which our latest songs in Sweden have been devoted, and she is again to leave her native land to sing to a far remote people. She is expected this year in the United States of America, and her arrival is welcomed with a control of the states of the state rival is welcomed with a general feeling of joy. All have heard of her whole history we have now slightly shadowed out; the expected guest, the poor little girl of former days, the celebrated singer of now-a-days, the genial child of nature and art, is—Jenny Lind!

SECESSION. - No. 1.

All abolitionists believe that holding men property is always sinful, that it ought to be de-clared a term of communion in every church, and that duty as well as policy demands the immediate emancipation of the enslaved. But reformers, though agreeing in principles, often disagree as to the best means and ways of carrying out their principles. This, while it does not prove their principles to be false, greatly retards the progress

of reform.

Such a difference has unhappily obtained among us. Some good men believe that we ought to burst the bonds of fellowship with all those churches which have not excluded slaveholders from their communion and from other organizations. Others honestly believe that such a course is fraught with evil, not only to the Anti-Slaver cause, but to the interests of religion in general To the latter class the writer belongs. And a much has appeared in the Era, under its different names, on the other side of the question, he wishes for once to break the silence on his side, and sho We all agree that there are but two great par ties on the earth—the church and the world

that the world consists of a great many subordi

nate parties—as the Pagans, the Mahomedans, the Jews, and apostate Christians; that the the Jews, and apostate Christians; that the church, though one great whole by union with a common Head, is unhappily divided into many sects or parties; that a subordinate church may become apostate, and go back to the world, when it is our duty to withdraw from it; and that the man who belongs to one party in the world, has fellowship not with that party merely, but with the whole world. Now, we would suppose it would follow of course, from these principles that hat the in the Constitution which says, "No person shall rid, has be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without with due process of law," then it follows, that slavery pose it is a part of the fundamental law, and that State laws and State Constitutions are equal in authorwould follow of course, from these principles, that the man who is a member of one branch of the church of Christ has fellowship with the whole church, and that it is his duty to manifest this cource, and that it is his duty to manifest this fellowship by communing at the Lord's table with brethren of other denominations, whenever he has a suitable opportunity. But these two principles, instead of being admitted as true, form one hinge of the controversy between "come-outers" and their opposers. Let all admit that they are her! Away with her!"

The music master insisted, almost indignantly.

"Well," exclaimed he at last, "if you will not take her, poor as I am, I will take her myself, and have her educated for the scene; then, such another ear as she has for music is not to be found in the whole world."

The Count relented. The little girl was at last admitted into the school for eleves at the opera, and with some difficulty a simple gown of bombarizine was procured for her. The care of her musical education was left to an able master, Mr. Albert Berge, director of the song-school of the says, chap. 26, sec. 2, "Saints by profession are Presbyterians. Their "Confession of Faith" says, chap. 26, sec. 2, "Saints by profession are says, chap. 26, sec. 2, "Sa that that light as their light; and the star and the hills was as well known to the that known cannot there are not the source and the hills was as well known to the that known cannot there are not the source of the source and the hills was as well known to the source and the hills was as well known to the that that known cannot the source of the sou

We saw not an actress, but a young girl full of natural geniality and grace. She seemed to move, speak, and sing, without an effort of art. All was nature and harmony. Her song was distinguished especially by its purity, and the power of soul which seemed to swell her tones. Her "mezzo voice" was delightful. In the night scene where Agatha, seeing her overcome, breathes out her joy in rapturous song, our young singer, on turning from the window, at the back of the theatre, to the spectators again, was zels for joy. And in conflicting parties. These schisms had not ripened into separate communities, for such a thing as a separate communion was as yet unknown in the church of God. But Paul saw that there was danger of it, and he knew well that to set up a separate communion is to consummate and crown a schism. To prevent this, he says, 1 Cor. x, 16, 17: "The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the help of Christ? For we being communion of the body of Christ? For we being many, are one bread and one body, for we are all partakers of that one bread." Two things are here taught us: 1st. That the church of Christ, here taught us: 1st. That the church of Christ, however much it may be divided into sects and parties, is one body. 2d. That in the Lord's Supper we hold and declare our fellowship—not merely with the party to which we may happen to belong, but with the whole church. It is the communion of the body of Christ—for we being many, are one bread and one body, &c. Now, let it be remembered that the deciracy of Paul we to

knowledge are said to be surpassed nowhere, and year after year she continued to sing, though after a time, her voice, being overstrained, lost somewhat its freshness, and the public, being satiated, no more crowded the house when she was singing. Still, at that time, she could be heard singing and playing more delightful than ever in Pauamia, (Zauberfiote,) or in Anna Bolena, though the opera was almost deserted. It was then late in the spring, and the beautiful weather called the people out to nature's plays. She had evidently sang for the pleasure of the song.

By that time she went to take lessons of Garcia, in Paris, and so gave the finishing touch to her musical education. There she acquired that warble, to which she is said to have been equalled by no singer, and which compared only to that of the soaring and warbling lark, if the lark had a soul.

And then the young girl went abroad and sang on foreign shores, and to foreign people; she enhanced Dornerate and the finishing touch to the collection of the colurch. And every time we sit down on foreign shores, and to foreign people; she enhanced Dornerate and the finishing touch to the collection of the colurch. And every time we sit down on foreign shores, and to foreign people; she charted Dornerate and the continuous and declare our fellowship—not may happen to which we may happen to belong, but with the whole church. It is the communion of the body of Christ—for we being many, are one bread and declare our fellowship—not may happen to belong the the bedy of Christ—for we being many, are one bread and declare our fellowship—not may happen to belong the the body of Christ—for we being many, are one bread and one body, &c. Now, let the subject of which he treats. He has not held his residence in Jackson and surrounding counties in Missouri, nor in Hancock and surrounding counties in Missouri, nor in on singer, and which compared only to that of the soaring and warbling lark, if the lark had a soul.

And then the young girl went abroad and sang on foreign shores, and to foreign shores, and to foreign shores, and to foreign shores, and charmed Germany, and charmed Bermany, and charmed England. She was caressed and courted everywhere, even to adulation. At the courts of the kings, at the house of the great and noble, she was feasted as one of the gradese of nature and art. She was covered with laurels and jewels. But friends wrote of ber, "In the midst of thesesplendors, she only thinks of her Sweden, and yearns for her friends and her people."

One dusty October night, crowds of people (the most part, by their dress, seeming to belong to the upper classes of society) througed on the Baltic harbor at Stockholm. All looked towards the sea. At length a brilliant rocket arose joyfolly, far out on the entraneo of the harbor, and was greeted with a general buzz on shore, "There was a rumor of expectance and pleasure. Hours passed away, and the crowds still gathered and waited, and looked out eagerly towards the sea. At length a brilliant rocket arose joyfolly, far out on the entraneo of the harbor, now and the propelly its triumphant way through the flocks of ships and boats lying in the harbor, towards the shore of the "Skeppsbro". Plashing rockets warked its way in the dark as it advanced. The crowds on the shore pressed forward as if to meet it. Now the leviathan of the waters was heard thundering nearer, now it relented, now again pushed on, foaming and splashing, now it lay still. And there, on the front of the deck, was seen by the light of the lamps and rockets a pale, gradeful and postate." Their cry, "come out," is an apostate." Their cry, "come out," is an alpostate." Their cry, "come out," is an anothy lock for their classical acts. The control of the lamps and pockets and rocket marked and reseal on the only to Christians who may be in the shore of the harmony of the lamps and rockets a pale, gradeful. on the shore pressed forward as if to meet it. Now the leviathan of the waters was heart thundering nearer, now it relented, now again pushed on, foaming and splashing, now it lay still. And there, on the front of the deck, was seen by the light of the lamps and rockets a pale, graceful young woman, with eyes brilliant with tears, and lips radiant with smiles, waving herhandkerchief to her friends and countrymen on the shore.

It was she again—our poor, plain, neglected little girl of former days—who came back in triumph to her fatherland. But no more poor, no more plain, no more neglected. She had become celebrated; she had in her slender person the power to charm and inspire multitudes.

Some days later, we read in the paper of Stockholm an address to the public, written by the beloved singer, stating with noble simplicity that, "as she once more had the happiness to be in our native land, she would be glad to sing again to where elevers for the theatre would be educated to virtue and knowledge." The intelligence was received as it deserved, and of course the opera house was crowded every time the beloved singer; the beloved singer it will not do. Our communion is either with the whole church or with the whole world. And it is remarkable, that our brethren, in the come-couters, proclaim this very principle. They make it the basis of all their arguments and appeals. If we tell them that the particular congregation to which we belong is anti-slavery, they reply, "being a constituent part of the whole denomination, you hold communion with that denomination, you hold communion with that whole denomination." Thus, Mr. Gordon says, The Presbyterian church is one consolidated

body, under the control of the Assembly. Consequently, we commune on every occasion virtually with the whole church, and we no more escape the fellowship of the slaveholder when separate a thousand miles than ten feet." This propositi is undeniably true. And we do not change it, b only extend its application when we state it thus:
The church of Christ is one consolidated body,
under the control of its Divine Head. Consequently we commune on every occasion virtually with the whole church, and we no more escape the fellowship of the slaveholder when separated a

thousand miles than ten feet. Let the advocates of secession reject the principle on its application if they can.

H. S. FULLERTON. For the National Era. SONNET. - ETERNITY. BY J. H. BIXBY.

Royalton, N. Y.

The days gone by can never be forgot-Yet we should not lament they are no more, Or wish to live their palling pleasures o'er-It folds our only hope. O, it is not Within the power of all our highest lore The Done to undo! Life's page must e'er before Our History blacken—ne'er to bleach, though blot May hide its records. Yes, the Past must hold In its relentless grasp our Life gone by-The Present flies ere we can say, "'tis here!" Yet 'tis our all of Time. ETERNITY. And but the Yet To-Be, doth need our hope or fear

For the National Era. THE POWERS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT OVER SLAVERY.

The strongest speeches that have been made in Congress on the Southern side of the Territo-rial question have been made by those who claim that the rights of slavery or slaveholding are inthat the rights of slavery or slavenoiding are in-herent in the Constitution, and a part of the fun-damental law; and strange to say, that this prin-ciple has been conceded in several instances by Northern statesmen. This is a correct opinion, or it is incorrect, and a question that may yet have to be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. So far, its decisions have not reached this point, although, on incidental ques-tions that have been decided, the opinions of the Court appear to be of an opposite tendency.

If it is true, that under the operation of the United States Constitution in the Territories of the United States and elsewhere, the right of the slaveholder, in one of the States, to his slave on removal to the Territories, is equal to the clause in the Constitution which says, "No person shall

ity to the Constitution and laws of the United

pended in its operations by that very act, the fundamental law of liberty is destroyed, and the right of a man to his liberty is no longer an inalise of many of the materials of his sketch? From it. If such is the character of limitable right, but must rest on some legal decision or court of record.

Again let the advocates of this doctrine consider; for, if it is true that slavery under the Constitution as equal rights with Freedom, under the force of State laws as well as by inherent in the force of State laws as well as by inherent right in said Constitution, it follows that the people of all the States are responsible for its existence of an any particular State. Our right to legistence in any particular State. Our right to legistence of acts, proving the contrary. We have the eyes of ten thousand witnesses to the existence of facts, proving the contrary. We have the opponents of slavery have the power.

The advocates for the fundamental law of freedom, in all places where the United States and mother and friends, and cast themselves upon strangers, rather than be subject to insults from the sort of course the second of the laws thereof, but slavery is exclusive, have never claimed to exercise it in the States. Then, by constitutional provisions, this fundamental law was suspended as from labor, but not any such law as that of 1793 either, or such a substitute as the bill of Mr. Mason proposes. That is not the price agreed to. They of the constitutional provisions and their departure, sent clothing and provisions and

pended by constitutional provisions in the District of Columbia or in the Territories of the United States, therefore there is no legal way whereby slavery can have a legal existence under United States laws, nor can it be allowed by any authority without a violation of constitutional provisions.

SHAEPE.

For the National Era. "THE MORMONS AND THEIR CITY OF REFUGE."

Dr. Bailey: Under this caption, in the National Era of August 15th, I notice an article over the signature of "J. G. W." In that article our esteemed Quaker friend has expressed his sympathies for the unfortunate and oppressed. This is characteristic of him; and I rejoice he so often manifests his good feelings for the sin-cursed race of man. There is but one Being whose sympathies are true and righteous, and who, in their exercise, will not cover the faults of the oppressed. nor unjustly condemn the instrument of pressed, nor unjustly condemn the instrument of oppression. Our friend "J. G. W." is not infal-

leader, Joe Smith, stuck a stake at Nauvoo, and there gathered his followers. He, it is well known, had full control over their consciences, and regulated all their religious and political acts. Party spirit was a powerful engine at the time among our public men. The vote of the Mormons would weigh heavily in one or the other of the scales of political strife, and, of course, and was any lower to corpolite those who prophers. each was anxious to conciliate those who perhaps held or would hold the balance of power. Joe Smith applied to our Legislature for sundry char-ters, all of which he obtained without modification. Some of them were of an extraordinary ton. Some of them were of an extraordinary character for a sober, judicious legislative body to grant. One "incorporated their city with peculiar privileges;" another incorporated a standing army, under the name of the Nauvoo Legion; a third was for a company to build a temple worth \$100,000; a fourth for a company to build a tavern house of the same value; another for a uni-

ern house of the same value, another for a war-versity; and a sixth for a manufacturing compa-ny. These privileges, thus granted, placed them above all other communities in the State, and the writer of this article, on learning how much the Legislature had granted them, made the remark to his friends, as early as 1841, "These charters will end in bloodshed As they gathered from various points in the

Union, and from England even, to this favored city, they soon obtained ascendency over the older inhabitants of the county, and controlled the elec-tion of all county officers. Every man in office was a Mormon or a Mormon tool. Now, had any was a Mormon or a Mormon tool. Now, had any other religious sect assumed the same amount of political power, the community would have regarded them with a suspicious eye; and why should they not them? Would that this had been all! Would that their "officers listd been peace, and their exactors righteousness!" They had been, still, the happy possessors of their beautiful city! But the inhabitants of Hancock county soon found, to their sorrow, that the same con plaints, made against these same people in, and which was the ostensible reason for their expulsion from Missouri, were still chargeable on them. Their prophet and their leaders taught them that they were the Lord's people, that "the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof," and that it all belonged to them. At least, there was a sufficient number among them to act on that principle; and depredation upon depredation followed upon the property of the citizens, till none held his rights secure. Their cattle and their swine would disappear from their prairies, and their bee-hives and their tools from their out-houses. Nothing was safe. If any were prosecuted on proof suffi-

cient to convict in a court of justice, they had the sheriff, the justices, the constables, and the juries,

and no conviction could be obtained.

Such was the condition of Hancock county, and that county was not the only sufferer. The Lord's people did not confine themselves to Nauvoo, or Hancock county. They were scattered abroad among us, and we had all come to feel that abroad among us, and we had all come to feel that we could place no confidence in a Mormon. He would be a good neighbor, and deal fairly, till he had you in his grasp; then you were bitten, and the Mormon was in Nauvoo—verily, the "city of refuge!" Such has been the experience of hundreds, not inhabitants of Hancock county. And what could the old settlers of that county do? They could take the remains of their personal property, and migrate to other parts in penury and distress. Their farms they could not sell but to Mormons, and at their own price. They were in a desperate case. And since they could not in a desperate case. And since they could not get redress at law, they took the case into their own hands. They rose in their might, and determined to defend their property and their homes. And who were they? As respectable a community as in any other county in the State, and I hope our friend does not think we are all "the blackleg and nomadic rascality of the Mississippi valley," for such are his own words. No, sir; as good men as society affords rose, as our ancestors rose in the Revolutionary struggle, to ancestors rose in the Revolutionary struggle, to defend the rights that they could not otherwise retain. Nor could they have contended successfully, had not the friends of order and peace from surrounding counties volunteered for their as-sistance. It was a common cause. And for any to assert or insinuate that the Mormons were per-secuted here for their religion, is a gross, though it may be an ignorant slander, unless lawlessness, robbery, and the spiritual wife system, are the religion of the sect. These were "those absurdities or novelties of worship and faith, which were made the excuse of a new Christian crusade on

handen

der, in such scenes of excitement. And we need der, in such scenes of excitement. And we need not doubt, that sincere and earnest prayer for their best welfare followed them from the lips of many who had been personally engaged in the "mob violence" that "expelled" them "from

The article asserts that "the wretched exiles had little leisure for preparation for their long, uncertain journey," &c. The first campaign against them closed with an agreement with them that they would leave the State as soon as the opening of the next spring would permit; "as soon as the grass grew;" and a small military force was left on the ground, to secure peace to both parties. But the spring came, and the summer was passing, and their agreement was not fulfilled; and if "square miles of ripened grain were abandoned," it was when the inhabitants of the county believed they did not intend to leave

Their city was left to the care of a committee of their own responsible men, to dispose of the real estate they had been forced to abandon, as that committee should deem most proper; and they remained months after the "Exodus" of

their people.

And now let it be submitted to the judgment of a candid public, whether they have claim to the style, in the words of our friend, of "the modern Israel;" and whether their expulsion, in its moral bearings, would, in his words again, "contain the record of a persecution as cruel and remorseless as that which hunted the Huguenots

He indeed frankly says of them, that as inhabit-At a indeed frankly says of them, that as inhabitants of the Territory of Utah, "their policy thus far has been to blink the subject of slavery" And again: "Toleration of slavery will not be likely to facilitate the recognition of their claim as Saints of the Latter Day." And he may well question that the same than the policy of the of the Latter Day." And he may well question whether such would have been the policy of the persecuted Huguenots. Those best acquainted with the Mormons, as a people, would not expect, in them, a decisive stand for morals; and the Union may well fear trouble from that Territory, unless Mormonism, in its transit from Illinois to Utah, has become regenerated. Had our friend only expressed his favorable opinions of that people, and thrown no shade on the fair name of an injured and outraged community, the foregoing defence would not have been needed; but doubtless he desires justice to all; and a fair investigation fence would not have been necessed, but doubtes he desires justice to all; and a fair investigation of the history of that people would correct many false views of them, and of others. Yours, for truth and justice,

Adams County, Illinois, August 31, 1850.

## THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 26, 1850.

"A BARNBURNER" shall be heard next

Publishers who have sent us books, &c. will excuse us this week. Next week their favors shall be noticed.

"Sketches of our VILLAGE," by Martha Russell, are attracting deservedly much notice. We are glad to hear that they will probably be published in a more permanent form.

## A CORRECTION.

It will be recollected that last week, in explaining the votes on the Texas Boundary Bill and amendments, we showed that their opponents were in favor of committing to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, while their friends were anxious to put them through at once by the power of the previous question, which gags debate and cuts off all amendmen In stating, (3d column, 3d page, of last week's Era,) the second vote on committing, we said-

"Let us see who were in favor of this gag policy: those who voted for it were," &c. Then follow the names of those who were in favor of committing, and of course against the gag policy. The introductory sentence therefore should have been-" Let us see who were in favor of commit ting, and against this policy: those who were in

favor of committing, were," &c. The majority of our readers doubtless so unrstood it, but some may have misapprehended it. The article was very long, required a very laborious analysis and comparison of votes, and was prepared amidst great pressure of business, so that occasionally it was more obscure than it would have been if we had had more time to be-

To the Editor of the National Era :

Sin: In your account of the proceedings of the House upon the Texan boundary bill, you have my name recorded as voting in the negative, on the motion of Mr. Wentworth to commit the bill, with instructions to insert a clause restricting slavery in New Mexico. The recording of my name in the negative, on that vote, was a mistake which was corrected on the reading of the Journal next morning. I have never voted against the Wilmot Proviso, but on all suitable opportunities have voted in favor of it.

John Freedley.

House of Representatives, September 23, 1850. We saw the vote, but not the correction. We thank Mr. Freedley for calling our attention to the matter.-Ed. Era.

# THE CALIFORNIA BILL - THE VOTES.

We conclude to-day the record of the action of Congress upon the measures recommended originally by the Compromise Committee of the Sen-

Saturday, September 7th, the bill for the admission of California was taken from the Speaker's table, and read twice by its title. Mr. Boyd of Kentucky (as usual) was recognised by the Chair, and proposed an amendment providing for the establishment of a Territorial Government for Utah. Mr. Vinton objected that the amendment was out of order, not being germane to the bill. The Speaker said the decision made by himself when the Texan Boundary bill was under discussion covered the point of order raised by Mr Vinton; therefore he ruled the amendment in or der. It will be recollected that, when the Speak er decided that the amendment of Mr. Boyd, in corporating the bill for the establishment of Ter ritorial Government in New Mexico and Utah with the Texan Boundary bill, was in order, he was sustained on an appeal, by a vote of 129 to 83. His decision that the amendment, adding the Utah Territorial bill to the bill for the admission of California, was in order, was identical in principle with the former one, and had the House been consistent, it would have been sustained. That it was an erroneous decision, every intelligent and candid mind must, it seems to us, acknowledge. But, in the former case, the majority was in favor of a combination of measures in the latter, against it, so that the vote in both cases was controlled by a determination to effect a certain purpose. The decision of the Speaker was sustained in the former case by a vote of 129 to 83, or a majority of 46; and reversed in the latter by a vote of 115 to 87, or a majority of 28!

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi obtained the floor, and moved a substitute for the bill, proposing to organize the State of California north of 36° 30', and form a Territory south of that line. that it was a free State. Of course, they can-He at the same time accepted and moved an amendment to the bill, providing that the southern boundary of said State be established on the parallel of 36° 30' north latitude.

Mr. Richardson of Illinois demanded the pre vious question, and the Speaker explained that if it were seconded, the House would be brought to a vote first upon the amendment, then the sub stitute, and finally upon ordering the bill to third reading. Motions were made to adjourn, yeas and nays asked, but the House resolved to proceed to a decision. The previous question was seconded, and the question being put on Mr. Thompson's amendment, it was rejectedyeas 75, nays 132-all the yeas being from the South, all the nays from the North, except Gentry and Williams of Tennessee, Haymond of Virginia, Houston of Delaware, Kerr of Maryland, Phelps of Missouri, Stanly of North Caroina-six Whigs, one Democrat.

Mr. Thompson's substitute was then rejected— yeas 71, nays 134—all the yeas being from the South, all the nays from the North, except Bowie and Kerr of Maryland, Bowlin, Hall and Phelps of Missouri, Gentry, Williams, and Watkins of Tennessee, Stanly of North Carolina, Haymond Whigs, and three Democrats.

third reading. Mr. Holmes of South Carolina ent, and asked the yeas and nays-only ten voted for them, and the House ed to adjourn. The bill was then ordered o a third reading—yeas 157, nays 51. The revious question was demanded on the passage f the bill. Mr. Featherston of Mississippi moved to lay it upon the table, and called for the yeas and nays, but they were not ordered; and his motion was rejected. Under the operation of the previous question the bill was then passed—ueas

150, nays 56. An analysis presents the following results FOR THE BILL.

Mann of Pennsylvania Albertson of Indiana. McClernand of Illinois McDonald of Indiana. Bingham of Michigan. Bissell, Illinois. McLanahan of Pa. Morris of Ohio. Brown of Indiana. Olds of Ohio. Cable of Ohio. Peck of Vermont Potter of Ohio. Dimmick of Pa. Disney of Ohio. Richardson of Illinois Robbins of Pa. Robinson of Indiana. Doty of Wis Dunham of Indians Ross of Pennsylvania Sawtelle of Maine. Fitch of Indiana. Fuller of Maine. Stetson of Maine. Strong of Pennsylvania Gerry of Maine. Gilmore of Pa. Sweetser of Ohio. Gorman of Indiana Thompson of Pa. Walden of New York. Harlan of Indiana Waldo of Connecticut. Harris of Illinois.

Wentworth of Illinois. Whittlesey of Ohio. Wildrick of N. J. P. King\* of New York. Leftler of Iowa. Young of Illinois-49. Littlefield of Maine Southern Bay of Missouri. Johnson of Tennesse Bowlin of Missouri Jones of Tennessee. Ewing of Tenn. Hall of Misseuri.

Hibbard of N. H.

Hoagland of Ohio

Whigs. King of Rhode Island. Alexander of N. Y. Allen\* of Mass. Andrews of New York. King of New Jersey. J. A. King of N. Y Baker of Illinois. Levin (N. A) of Pa. Mann of Mass. Matteson of New York. ett of New York. Bokee of New York. McGaughey of Indiana McKissock of N. Y. Briggs of New York. Brooks of New York Meacham of Vermont Surrows of New York. Moore of Penn. Butler of Pennsylvania. Nelson of New York. Butler of Connecticut Calvin of Pennsylvania. Campbell of Ohio. Newell of N. J. Ogle of Pennsylvania Casey of Pennsylvania Chandler of Pa. Phonix of New York. Clark of New York. Putnam of New York. Corwin of Ohio. Reed of Pennsylvania Root\* of Ohio. Dickey of Pa. Rose of New York. Duer of New York Rumsey of New York. Duncan of Mass. Eliot of Mass. Sackett of New York. Schenck of Ohio Evans of Ohio. Fowler of Mass.

Schermerhorn of N. Y Silvester of New York. Freedley of Penn. Giddings of Ohio. Sprague of Michigan. Gott of New York. Taylor of Ohio. Grinnell of Mass. Thurman of N. Y. Henry of Vermont. Howe of Pa. Underhill of New Yor Van Dyke of N. J. Hunter of Ohio. Vinton of Ohio. Jackson of New York. Julian\* of Indiana. White of New York. Wilson of N. H .- 74.

Whigs.
Marshall of Kentucky Southern Anderson of Tenness McLean of Kentucky. Breck of Kentucky Morehead of Kentuck Stanly of N. Carolina. Thompson of Kentucky Watkins of Tennesse Evans of Maryland. Gentry of Tennessee. Haymond of Virginia. Williams of Tenn. Kerr of Maryland.

Those marked thus \* are free-soilers AGAINST THE RILL.

Southern Democrats. Ashe of N. Carolina. Johnson of Arkansas I Texas Bayly of Virginia. La Sère of Louisiana. McDowell of Virginia McMullen of Virginia. Boyd of Kentucky. McQueen of S. C Brown of Mississippi. Burt of South Carolina Caldwell of Kentucky. Meade of Virginia Cobb of Alabama Colcock of S. C. Daniel of N. C. Orr of South Carolin Parker of Virginia. Powell of Virginia. Seddon of Virginia. Stanton of Tenness Haralson of Georgia Stanton of Kentucky. Harris of Alabama Thomas of Tenne Holladay of Virginia Thompson of Miss. Venable of N. C. Howard of Texas. Hubbard of Alabams Inge of Alabama.

Clingman of N.C.

Wellborn of Georgia Jackson of Georgia. Woodward of S. C .- 46. Southern Whigs. Alston of Alabama. Morton of Virginia Outlaw of N. Carolina Owen of Georgia. Shepperd of N. C. Toombs of Georgia Hilliard of Alabama

Maine Rhode Island New York Pennsylvanis Michigan Total 123 Maryland

Sectionally we have the following view:

Northern or Free State

North. South. Total Majority

Two-thirds of the Southern members voted gainst the admission. Had the State been a slaveholding one, they would have voted for it Their opposition, therefore, rested upon the fact not complain if Northern Members of Congresss hereafter should oppose the admission of any more

We hope the Democrats of the free States will not overlook another aspect of this vote. Seventeen Southern Whigs voted for the admission of the free State of California-only ten against it -while forty-six Southern Democrats voted against it and only ten for it! Indeed, in the votes on the former bills, there was a similar difference

in favor of the liberality of the Southern Whigs And yet, the Washington Union claims the settlement of this territorial question as the work of the National Democracy. The truth is, with some honorable exceptions in the House and Senate, the Democratic members from the South have throughout the session displayed a most intolerant, sectional spirit.

Georgia said California must not come into the Union. Mr. Clingman announced that the game of obstruction would be resorted to against her The Southern Press laughed at the idea of admitting her-such an act would overthrow the Union What a comment upon all this, is the peaceful admission of the new State, with an unmutilate boundary, by a vote of two to one-only ten men of Virginia, and Houston of Delaware—eight having been found in the House silly enough to The question recurred on ordering the bill to a Clingman!

## THE JITAH BILL.

Saturday, September 7, the House resolved itelf into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Boyd, who seems to have been selected as the chief manager in the House of the Compromise measures from the Senate, was recognised by the Speaker, and he hoped by unanimous consent the Utah Bill might be taken up. The first section was read, as follows:

"Be it enacted, &c., &c., That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, to wit: bounded on the west by the State of California, on the north by the Territory of Oregon, and on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and on the south by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, be and the same is hereby created into a temporary Government, by the name of the Territory of Utah; and when admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper or from attaching any convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States."

Mr. Wentworth said there was one proviso in this bill, and he wished to move another, as fol-

"That neither slavery nor involuntary serv tude, except for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in any of the Territories acquired by the treaty of Guada-He subsequently modified it so as to evade

point of order, as follows: "That neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the said

As the yeas and nays cannot be called in Com nittee, tellers are demanded, where it is desirable to hold members to some responsibility, but this is a poor substitute for the yeas and nays. The question on this amendment-the Wilmot Proviso-was taken by tellers, and decided in the negative-yeas 69, nays 78-only 147 members voting in a House of 230! The free States send 139 members, so that only a few more than half of them voted on the Proviso. Could the question have been taken in the House, by yeas and nays, the Proviso might have been defeated, but the vote in favor of it would have been much

We were not present on this vote, but we are nformed that among the nays was General James Wilson of New Hampshire, who, after having been elected on the strength of his desperate professions of Free-Soilism, fulfilled his pledges on this memorable occasion by voting all the way through with the pro-slavery men. Since then, he has resigned his seat in Congress, and is an applicant, we understand, for the collectorship in

Mr. Seddon of Virginia moved: "And that, prior to the formation of State Constitutions, there shall be no prohibition by reason of any law or usage existing in said Territory, or by the action of the Territorial Legislature, of the emigration of all citizens of the United States with any kind of property recognised as such in any of the States of the Union."

Rejected—yeas 55, nays 85. Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania moved :

"And when admitted as a State, the said Ter ritory, or any portion of the same, shall be re-ceived into the Union, with or without slavery. Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of

Rejected—yeas 58, nays 85. Mr. Fitch moved the following as an additiona proviso to the 1st section of the bill, viz:

" Provided, That the Mexican law prohibiting slavery be and remain in full force in said Terri Mr. Millson moved to amend the amendment

of Mr. Fitch, by " Provided, That no law or usage existing in the said Territory, at or before the time when the same was acquired by the United States, shall be held to destroy or impair, within the said Terri-

tory, any rights of property or relations of per-sons that may be now recognised and allowed in any of the United States." Mr. Millson's amendment was rejected-yeas 49, nays 92; Mr. Fitch's amendment met with a similar fate, being also rejected—yeas 52, nays 85.

Mr. Wellborn of Georgia moved : " Provided, further, That the people of said Territory be allowed to pass all laws necessary for the protection of slavery within said Territory. should slaves be introduced there."

Mr. Seddon moved to amend the amenda by adding the following: "And to remove all restrictions to the free em igration of persons with their property."

Both amendments were rejected without a di

Mr. Schenck moved to amend by striking or the following from the 9th section, viz: "Except only that, in all cases involving title

to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said Supreme Court, without regard to the value of the matter property, or title in controversy; and except,

Mr. Schenck explained that he desired to get rid of the implication that slavery existed in the Territory. His amendment, however, was disagreed to, it being the manifest determination o the House to put the bill through precisely as it came from the Senate.

The Committee rose, reported the bill, which under the operation of the previous question, was ordered to a third reading, and then passed-yeas 97, nays 85.

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS IN THE AFFIRMATIVE. Albertson, Bissell, W. J. Brown, Dimmick, Disney, Dunham, Fuller, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Harris of Illinois, Hibbard, Hoagland, Leffler Littlefield, Mann of Pennsylvania, McClernand McDonald, McLanahan, Peaslee, Potter, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Ross, Strong, Thompson of Pennsylvania, Walden, Wildrick, and Young-30.

NORTHERN WHIGS IN THE AFFIRMATIVE-BO kee, Briggs, Brooks, Butler of Pennsylvania, Casey, Eliot, Lavin, Pitman, Rose, Thurman Wilson-11.

Affirmative votes from the North, 41. DEMOCRATIC NAYS FROM THE NORTH .- Bing ham, Booth, Cable, Doty, Fitch, Harlan, Preston King, Morris, Olds, Peck, Sawtelle, Stetso Sweetser, Waldo, and Wentworth-15.

WHIG NAYS FROM THE NORTH-Alexander Bennett, Burrows, Butler of Conn., Calvin, Campbell, Chandler, Clarke, Cole, Corwin, Crowell Dickey, Dixon, Duer, Duncan, Evans of Ohio, Fowler, Gott, Gould, Halloway, Hebard, Henry, Hunter, Jackson of New York, G. G. King, J. G. King, J. A. King, Mann of Massachusetts, Matteson, McKissock, Meacham, Moore, Nelson, Newell, Ogle, Otis, Reed, Reynolds, Rumsey Sackett, Schenck, Schoolcraft, Silvester, Sprague Stevens of Pennsylvania, Taylor, Van Dyke, and

Vinton-48. FREE SOIL NAYS FROM THE NORTH-Allen Durkee, Giddings, Howe, Julian, Root, and

Total nays from the North, 70. Fifteen nays were given by Southern u who were opposed to any settlement of the ques

So the Utah Bill, excluding the Wilmot Pro viso, and providing that the People of the Territory, when they shall come to form a State Govment, may allow or prohibit slavery just as they please, was passed. Of course, the act of this Congress cannot bind the Congress that shall decide on the question of admitting Utah as a State. That Congress will be bound by its own

COAXING GEORGIA TO STAY IN THE UNION.—The Washington Republic (Mr. Webster's echo) is coaxing Georgia, in a most winning style, to stay in the Union. There is imminent danger that Georgia will yield to the soft enticement.

The Democrats of Massachusetts have nomins

## THE FUGITIVE BILL.

Next week we shall publish this bill, as it finally passed Congress and received the sanction of the Executive. It disregards all the ordinary securities of personal liberty. It increases the facilities for the apprehension and surrender of fugitive slaves, by authorizing the appointment of as many commissioners as the Circuit Courts of the United States may choose to appoint, to decide in cases of claims for fugitives. No provision is made for jury trial, habeas corpus, or appeal; none for redress of injuries to the freeman who may be arrested and imprisoned, through mistake, carelessness, wantonness, or sinister pur-

pose. Whether a man shall be consigned to perpetual bondage or not, is to be left to the sole decision of any person who may be designated as commissioner, acting without responsibility. In the free States, the office of a commissioner appointed solely for the purpose of securing the recapture and delivery of runaway slaves, will be an odious one, so odious, that it will be almost impossible to find any person of respectability to discharge its functions. The consequence will be, that men of disreputable character will be appointed, to whom the difference between five dollars-the fee allowed when the claim is decided against-and ten dollars-the fee secured when the claim is adjudged good—will be an important onsideration. "All good citizens" are enjoined to aid, if necessary, in the apprehension and delivery of fugitives; and the punishment for aiding in their escape, or for harboring them, is one thousand dollars, with imprisonment not exceeding six months, besides one thousand dollars, to

nore to say of it hereafter. This bill having undergone discussion in the Senate, was finally passed and sent to the House, where, September 12, it was taken up and forced through without discussion, consideration, or any

be recovered in a suit for civil damages for each

fugitive thus aided or harbored. We shall have

opportunity for amendment. The bill coming up, James Thompson of Penn sylvania was recognised by the Speaker, who, we suppose, understood the views of that gentleman. He addressed the House in support of the bill, and closed by moving the previous question. Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania appealed to his colleague to withdraw the motion, as he desired to reply to him. Mr. Thompson would consent only on condition that Mr. Stevens would renew it, and this he refused to do. Other appeals were no more successful. Mr. Crowell moved a call of the Honse. Refused. The demand for the previous question was sustained-yeas 87, nays 69. Mr. Stevens moved to lay the bill on the table. Lostyeas 67, nays 113. The main question was ordered to be put, and the bill was ordered to a third reading-yeas 105, nays 73. The bill was read a third time by its title, and the question being, Shall it pass? Mr. Thompson moved call of the House, which was decided in the negative-yeas 73, nays 100. The question, Shall this bill pass? was then decided in the affirmativeyeas 109, najs 75. The vote we find classified in the New York Evening Post, as follows:

YEAS.

Democrats.—Maine—Fuller, Gerry, Littlefield. Democrats.—Maine—Futter, Gerry, Littleneid.
N. Hampshire—Hilbbard, Peaslee. New York—
Walden. New Jersey—Wildrick. Pennsylvania—Dimmick, Mann, McLanahan, Robbins,
Ross, Thompson. Virginia—Averett, Bay, Bayly,
Beale, McDonald, McMullen, Holliday, Meade. Millson, Parker, Powell, Seddon. N. Carolina-Ashe, Caldwell, Venable. South Carolina-Burt. Colcock, McQueen, Orr, Wallace, Holmes, Wood-ward. Georgia—Haralson, Jackson. Alabama— Bowdon, Cobb, Hubbard, Inge. Louisiana—La Sère. Tennessee—Ewing, Harris, Johnson, Sav-age, Stanton, Tromas, Wellborn. Texas—How-ard, Kaufmat. Mississippi—Brown, Featherson, McWillie, Thompson. Arkansas—Johnson, Jones, Missouri—Bay, Bowlin, Green, Hall, Hamilton, Phelps. Kentucky—Boyd, Caldwell, Mason, Stanton. Ohio—Hoagland, Miller. Michigan—Buel. Indiana—Albertson. Brown ham, Gorham ham, Gorham. Illinois-Bissell, Harris, McCler nand, Richardson, Young. Iowa-Leffler. California-Gilbert.

fornia—Gilbert.

Whigs.—New Hampshire—Hibbard. Massachusetts—Eliet. Ohio—Taylor. Virginia—Haywood. Maryland—Bowie, Kerr. Delaware—
Houston. North Carolina—Clingman, Deberry, Houston. North Carolina—Chingman, Beerly, Stanly. South Carolina—Outlaw. Georgia—Owen, Toombs. Alabama—Ashton, Hilliard. Tennessee—Anderson, Gentry, Watkins, Williams. Kentucky—Breck, Johnson, Marshall, McLean, Thompson. Hullana—McGaughey.

Democrats .- Maine-Sawtelle, Stetson. Con-Democrate Booth, Waldo. Ohio—Cable, Carter, Disney, Morris, Whittlesey, Wood. Michigan—Bingbam. Indiana—Fitch, Harlan, Robinson. Illinois—Wentworth. California—Wright.

Whigs.—Maine—Otis. Vermont—Hebard, Whigs.—Maine — Otis. Vermont — Hebard, Henry, Meacham. Massachusetts—Duncan, Fow-ler, Mann. Rhode Island—Dixon, King. Con-necticut—Butler. New York—Alexander, Bur-nett, Briggs, Burrows, Gott, Gould, Halloway, Jackson, John A. King, Matteson, McKissock, Nelson, Putnam, Rumsey, Sackett, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Thurman, Underhill. New Jersey— Schoolcraft, I nurman, Underhill. New Jersey— Hay, King, Silvester. Pennsylvania—Calvin, Chandler, Dickey, Freedley, Hampton, Moore, Pitman, Reed, Stevens. Ohio—Corwin, Evans, Vinton. Michigan—Sprague. Illinois—Baker. Free-Soilers.—New Hampshire—Tuck. Mas-

sachusetts-Allen. New York-Preston King. Pennsylvania—Howe. Ohio—Campbell, Crowell Giddings, Hunter, Root. Indiana—Julian. Wis Yeas 109, nays 75.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING. Northern Whigs.—Andrews, Ashmun, Bokee, Brooks, Butler, Casey, Clarke, Conger, Duer, Goodenow, Grinnell, Levin, Nes, Newell, Ogle, Phoenix, Reynolds, Risley, Rockwell, Rose, Schenck, Spaulding, Van Dyke, White—24.

Free-Soilers.—Wilmot—1.

Northern Democrats.—Cleveland, Gilmore, Olds, Pack Patter, Streets Thomas of

Peck, Potter, Strong, Sweetser, Thompson of

Southern Whigs.—Cabell, Evans of Maryland, Southern Democrats.—Ashe, Averett, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bocock, Hackett, Harmanson, McDowell, McLane, Morse—12.
Total absent or not voting—50.

Northern Democrats voting for the bill-27. Northern Whigs voting for the bill-4: Hibbard of New Hampshire, Eliot of Massachusetts

Taylor of Ohio, McGaughey of Indiana. The members who intentionally absented them-selves when this bill was about to be voted on, are less to be respected than those who boldly

recorded their names in the affirmative. Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, after the passage of the bill, gravely rose, and suggested to the Chair the propriety of despatching one of the pages, to inform his Whig friends who had gone out, that they now could return in safety, as the slavery matter was disposed of!

# THE SLAVE TRADE BILL.

The bill to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia, which passed the House on the 17th inst, is as follows: " Be it enacted by the Senate and Hou

sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the day of — next, it shall not be lawful to bring into the District of Columbia any slave whatever, for the District of Columbia any slave whatever, for the purpose of being sold, or for the purpose of being placed in depot, to be subsequently trans-ferred to any other State or place to be sold as merchandise. And if any slave shall be brought into the said District by its owner, or by the au-thority or consent of its owner, contrary to the provisions of this act, such slave shall thereupon become liberated and free

provisions of this act, such slave shall thereupon become liberated and free.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for each of the corporations of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, from time to time, and as often as may be necessary, to abate, break up, and abolish any depot or place of confinement of slaves brought into the said District as merchandise, contrary to the provisions of this set by such appropriate means as said District as merchandise, contrary to the pro-visions of this act, by such appropriate means as may appear to either of the said corporations ex-pedient and proper. And the same power is here-by vested in the levy court of Washington coun-ty, if any attempt shall be made within its juris-dictional limits to establish a depot or place of confinement for slaves brought into the District as merchandise for sale contrary to this act." tee on the District of Columbia; and on tha

This bill does not touch the relation of slavery as it exists in the District-it does not prevent the sale of slaves to be transported out of the District-it simply prohibits the importation of slaves as merchandise into our territory, and authorizes the corporations of Washington and Georgetown to break up depots of slaves so im-

ported. We hall it as one step, though a short ne, in the right direction.

But even this small concession to the spirit of he age was grudgingly yielded by the slaveholding members of Congress. They attempted at first o encumber it with a vindictive provision, making he act of inducing or aiding slaves in the Disto escape, a felony, punishable with fine, and imrisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten r less than five years; and failing in this, they enerally voted against the bill.

In the Senate, September 14, the bill having een reported from the Committee of the Whole vith amendments, was taken up. The amend ents as subsequently modified were as follows: "Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any free person or persons, within the District of Columbia, shall entice, or induce, or attempt, by persuasion or other means, to entice or my slave or slaves to run away from his, her, or their owner or lawful possessor, or shall in any manner aid, abet, or assist any slave or slaves in running away or escaping from the owner or law-ful possessor of such slave or slaves, or shall harrany slave or slaves with the intent to assis him, her, or them, to escape from the service of such owner or possessor, such person or persons shall be liable to indictment in the criminal court of the District of Columbia; and upon conviction, by verdict, confession, or otherwise, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding five imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding five nor less than two years. "Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in case

any slave or slaves, so induced, persuaded, or en-ticed to run away, or assisted in running away, or harbored with the intent to assist him, her, or them, in running away or escaping from service, shall actually run away and escape from the service of the lawful owner or owners, any person convicted as aforesaid of such enticing, persua-ding, assisting, or harboring, shall also be sen-tenced by the said court to pay to the owner or owners of said slave or slaves the value of the same, to be assessed and determined by the said court, to be recovered by execution, as in cases of other judgments. "Src. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said

corporations and the said levy court, respectively, shall be, and they are hereby, invested with the power, by police regulations not inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the United States, to prohibit the coming of free negroes to reside within their respetive jurisdictional limits; and to remove therefrom such as may come within these limits contrary to such prohibition, and to regulate the behaviour of those now residing or who may hereafter be allowed to reside in the same; and to enforce such removal, or a compli-ance with such regulation, by a fine not exceed-ing two hundred dollars, and imprisonment at laing two hundred dollars, and imprisonment at labor for a time not exceeding six months, or ei ther, at their discretion."

The question was taken on concurring in each ection separately. The 3d section was rejected as follows

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Sturgeon, Tur-Underwood, and Yulee-22

Chase, Clarke, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Ewing, Felch, Fremont, Greene, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Wales, Walker, and Winthrop—26. Dickinson and Sturgeon were the only North-

ern Senators voting in the affirmative. Benton,

Clay, Spruance, and Wales, from slave States,

voted in the negative. Fremont and Gwin, it

will be observed, voted with the North. General Cass absented himself. The 4th section being dependent upon the 3d

was rejected without a division. A motion made by Mr. Davis of Mississippi to postpone further proceedings till Monday, failed-yeas 18, nays 31.

The question was taken on concurring with the 5th section, and decided in the negative as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell,

Bell, Berrien, Butler, Davis of Mississippi, Daw-son, Dickinson, Downs, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, and Turney—20.

NAYS — Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bright,
Chase, Clarke, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts,
Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa,
Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Fremont, Green, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Norris, Seward, Shields

Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales Walker, and Winthrop—28. Dickinson, the only Northern man voting in the affirmative; Benton, Clay, Underwood, Spruance, and Wales, from slave States, voting nay,

General Cass absented himself. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for third reading by the following vote: YEAS-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Cass Chase, Clarke, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of lowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Fremont, Greene, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—32

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Davis of Mississippi, Daw-son, Downs, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee-19, Benton, Clay, Underwood, Spruance, and Wales, were the only Southern Senators who voted in the affirmative. General Cass, who had dodged on the amendments, could safely venture a vote on the bill itself. The reporters and letter-writers were greatly amused at the good luck of the General in always finding business out of

convenient. The bill was taken up Monday following, and

passed by the following vote: YEAS-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Cass Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Fremont, Greene, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Norris, Seward, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and

Winthrop—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Davis of Mississippi, Daw-son, Downs, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and

The absentees from the South were, Pearce Maryland, Clemens of Alabama, Foote of Mississippi, Rusk and Houston of Texas, Borland of

On the 17th, it was taken up in the House, and subjected to the same summary process under which the kindred measures from the Senate had been forced through; among many competitors for the floor, Mr. Brown of Mississippi, who stood leaning against his desk with the utmost composure, as if perfectly assured that he would obtain it, was recognised by the Speaker. He

was ready with the following amendment: "And be it further enacted, That if any free person or persons within the District of Co-lumbia shall entice or induce, by persuasion or other means, any slave or slaves to run away from his, her, or their owner or lawful possessor, or shall in any manner aid, abet, assist any slave or slaves in running away, or escaping from the owner or lawful possessor of such slave or slaves, or shall harbor any slave or slaves with the intent to assist him, her, or them, to escape from the service of such owner or possessor, such per-son or persons shall be liable to indictment in the criminal court of the District of Columbia; and upon conviction, by verdict, confession, or otherwise, shall be imprisoned in the peniten-tiary for any time not exceeding five years."

Preston King expressed a desire to offer an "The Speaker, (to Mr. Brown.) Does the

gentleman from Mississippi yield the floor?

"Mr. Brown. I do not yield.

"[Mr. King desired to move an amendment an additional section, proposing to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.]

"Mr. Brown said, that he had no intention to provoke again the discussion which had coupied so large a portion of the present session. He had had enough of that. He would merely submit the amendment which he had sent to the Chair, and move to refer the bill to the Commit-

motion he asked for the previous question.
"The previous question was seconded."
The previous question having been ordered, the question was, first on the motion to refer. then on the amendment, finally on ordering the bill to a third reading. By this kind of management, all amendments but such as might be proposed by slaveholding members, were ex-cluded. So much for having a Speaker identified

with the slave interest. . "Mr. Preston King. I protest against this course, which denies to any one, except a friend of slavery, the opportunity to make a motion, or

The question on referring was decided in the egative. The amendment of Mr. Brown was rejected by a vote of 108 to 68. The only memers from the free States who voted for it was Mr. McCLERNAND of Illinois. W. J. Brown of Indiana, whose name stands near the head of the roll of members, voted at first for the amendment but after the roll had been completed, changed his vote. McClernand's name was not backing enough. No Southern man voted for the amendnent. The usual motion to lay the bill on the able was made, and lost-yeas 53, nays 129. The bill was read a third time, and on its passage

the vote stood-yeas 124, nays 47-as follows: YEAS - Messrs. Albertson, Alexander, An drews, Ashmun, Beale, Bingham, Bissell, Booth, Briggs, Brooks, W. J. Brown, Buel, Burrows, Chester Butler, T. B. Butler, Cable, Calvin, Campbell, Carter, Casey, Chandler, Clark, Cleve and, Cole, Corwin, Crowell, Dickey, Dimmick Distey, Dixon, Doty, Duer, Duncan, Dunham Durkee, Eliot, Nathan Evans, Fitch, Fowler Freedley, Fuller, Gentry, Gerry, Gilbert, Gilmore, Gorman, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Hall, Halloway, Hampton, Harlan, T. L. Harris, Hay, Haymond, Hebard, Henry, Hibbard, Hoagland, Howe, Hunter, W. T. Jackson, Julian, G. G. King, J.

G. King, J. A. King, Preston King, Leffler, Levin, Littlefield, Horace Mann, Job Mann, Matteson, McClernand, McDonald, McGaughey, McKissock, McLanahan, Meacham, Miller, Moore, Morris, Nelson, Ogle, Otis, Peaslee, Phoenix, Pitman, Potter, Putnam, Reed, Richardson, Risley Robbins, Robinson, Rose, Ross, Rumsey, Sackett, Sawtelle, Schenck, Schermerhorn, School-oraft, Silvester, Spaulding, Sprague, Thaddeus Stevens, Stetson, Strong. Taylor, James Thomp-son, Thurman, Tuck, Underhill, Vinton, Walden, Waldo, Wentworth, White, Whittlesey Wildrick, Wood, and Young-124.

NAYS-Messrs, Alston, Anderson, Ashe, Av NAYS—Messrs. Alson, Anderson, Anderson, Burt, erett, Bayly, Bowdon, Bowie, A. G. Brown, Burt, Cabell, G. A. Caldwell, J. P. Caldwell, Clingman, W. R.W. Cobb, Colcock, Deberry, Edmund. son, Alexander Evans, Ewing, Featherston, Green Hamilton, Haralson, I. G. Harris, S. W. Harris. Holladay, Howard, Hubbard, Inge, J. W. Jack-son, Andrew Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, Kerr, La Sère, Marshall, McDowell, R. M. McLane, Mc-Mullen, McQueen, Millson, Morse, Orr, Outlaw Parker, Phelps, Powell, Savage, Seddon, F. P. Stanton, R. H. Stanton, A. H. Stephens, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Venable, Wallace, Watkins, Williams, and Woodward—47.

"[Mr. Stanly did not vote, having paired of with Mr. Holmes, who was against, while he was n favor of the bill.]
"So the bill passed."

The passage of the bill amidst a struggle in which the power of Congress to interfere in any way with the question of slavery is flatly denied by the South, is worthy of remark as involving a practical affirmation of the opposite doctrine. It is an assertion by Congress of its power to regulate or abolish slavery wherever it exists within its jurisdiction.

# HUNKERISM REJOICING.

Wilmot has been repudiated by the Democratic of a district in which he claimed to be invincible and is now running against the regular ticket Wentworth, of Illinois, sees breakers ahead, and has withdrawn from the field; and Bingham, o Michigan, is openly denounced by every Democratic paper in his State, and does not dream of getting back to Congress. This is a fact more significant than any event of the last two years.

At a meeting of the Congressional Conferees o Bradford and Tioga counties, held at Towanda. on the 5th instant, David Wilmot, a man of whom the Democracy should be proud, was regularly re-nominated for Congress. The delegates from Susquehana declined acting with those conferees and, uniting with two gentlemen from Tioga, ap pointed by a meeting called and sanctioned by only two out of nine members of the standing committee, put in nomination James Lowrey, who according to the Pennsylvanian, is the regular Democratic nominee. The Convention which nominated Wilmot passed the following resolu

"Resolved. That we acknowledge no test bu principle in party politics; and, as Democrats, it is our duty boldly to proclaim our principles, and firmly to maintain them.

"Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed t

the extension of human slavery into territor, now free; and that we hold it to be the duty of Congress to prohibit by positive law its introduc-"Resolved, That, standing upon these principles and relying with confidence upon the integrity of the Hon. David Wilmot faithfully to carry them out in our national councils, we presen him to the Democratic voters of this Congre

"Resolved, That the bold and unflinching man ner in which the Hon. David Wilmot has advoca ted the preservation of free territory from the threatened encroachments of slavery, meets the ad-miration and approbation of the Democracy of The Convention that nominated Lowrey adopt ed the same resolutions in relation to slavery:

" Resolved, That we acknowledge no test bu principle in party politics, and as Democrats it is our duty boldly to proclaim our principles, and firmly to maintain them.
"Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the extension of slavery into territory now free, and that we hold it to be the duty of Congress

the Senate, just when a vote would have been in- to prohibit by positive law its introduction " Resolved, That standing upon these principles and relying with confidence upon the integrity of James Lowrey faithfully to carry them out in our National Councils, we present him to the Democratic voters of this Congressional District

as our candidate for Congress. Recollect, that the Pennsylvanian and Washington Union are rejoicing at the nomination of Mr Lowrey, and then read the following anti-slavery correspondence between Mr. Lowrey and his

"Towanda, September 4, 1850. "Dear Sir: The late Democratic Convention of Susquehanna, from which we derived our ap-pointment as conferees upon the subject of a nom-ination for Congress from this district, instructed us in terms 'to support no man for the office of Representative in Congress, who is not avowedly opposed to the further extension of slavery into erritory now free.7

territory now free."

"A very slight acquaintance, resulting from the fact that your residence is in a county somewhat remote from Susquehanna, and our auxiety to discharge what appears to us clear and plain duty, in the present crisis, leads us to ask at your hands an immediate response to the resolutions of our convention, in such terms as your honest opinions upon the subject may dictate.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servants, "C. M. GERE " Conferees from Susquehanna Count " James Lowrey, Esq.

"Towanda, September 5, 1850. "GENTLEMEN: Your note of yesterday, stating the instructions received by you from the late Democratic Convention of Susquehanna county Congress from this district, is this moment re-ceived, n regard to the selection of a candidate fo

"In reply, permit me candidly and briefly to say-that I concur entirely in the views expresse by your Convention in relation to the extension of slavery; and of those expressed in the resolutions passed by the late Democratic Convention of Tioga county. Should I, honored by your nomination, be so fortunate as to be elected by the Democracy of the district, I shall take pride and pleasure in faithfully sustaining, as far as my hum-ble abilities will permit, the doctrines and meas-ures to which your instructions refer; and also in promoting at all times the great principles and established usages of the party to which we in

"I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
"I have the honor to be your obedient servant, " To C. L. Brown, and C. M. Gere,

Esqrs., Confere Mr. Wilmot has been tried, and nobody doub

his fidelity to Free Seil Principles, or his ability to maintain them. Mr. Lowrey is known abroad only by his hostility to Mr. Wilmot. In 1848, he was one of a dozen managers who ran Judge Brewster in opposition to Wilmot; and upon the Brewster banner, says the Tioga Banner, "in glowing colors stood out-the South has a right to transport her slaves to an equal share of the territory acquired from Mexico." A pretty candidate for Anti-Slavery men, is Mr. Lowrey in 1850! We know something of the value of pledges in the eyes of Hunker Democrats in Penn-

Mr. Lowrey is not more solemnly pledged now

propose an amendment, while these slavery bills are under consideration.

"The Speaker rapped to order.

"Mr. King. I make that protest."

than were Messrs. Gilmore and Thompson in 1848; but the records of the present Congress show that all their pledges have been shamefully violated.

We presume Mr. Wentworth has not withdrawn from the field in fear of "the breakers." That the Cass politicians should denounce Bingham, is not surprising. He is a consistent. steadfast friend of Freedom; and his firmness and fidelity have made him any thing but acceptable

o their pliable leader. Stand by those who have stood by the cause of Free Soil in the present Congress, whatever their party denomination! Down with every man who has betrayed it! In every State, Hunkerism is antiring in its efforts to break down the men, but or whom Freedom would have lost all in the

truggle just closed. Where the intended victim is a Democrat, the Hunkers get up a candidate on their own account. ware that the Whigs of course will have their cominee, but preferring a Whig to a Free Soil riumph. Where a Free Soil Whig is to be acrificed, Hunker Whigs pursue a similar policy. We hope there will be virtue and sagacity enough among the People to baffle these base schemes. Men who have bravely defied Party for the sake of Principle should be sustained by all who look to Party as merely a means of securing the establishment of Principle.

## RADICAL DEMOCRACY IN INDIANA.

Ex-Speaker Brown, who lately obtained the control of the Indiana State Sentinel, is doomed o a little more trouble than he anticipated in the honorable work of bringing back the Democracy of Indiana to their allegiance to the Slave Power. Mr. Ellis, former editor of the Goshen Demerat, now auditor of State, and Mr. Spann, late of the firm of Chapman and Spann, of the State Sentinel, have started a liberal Democratic journal, t Indianapolis, designed, we presume, to oppose he servile teachings of the Browns. Such a paper s greatly needed in Indiana. How the Democratic party in that State can tolerate as their eading editor, a man who, last winter in Congress disgraced himself, by an attempt to secure the Speaker's chair on the strength of written pledges to the Free-Soilers, and verbal pledges to the Slavery-Propagandists, we cannot understand.

### THE COMPROMISE BOUNDARY AND PEARCE'S BOUNDARY.

The New York Tribune, laboring to heap odium on the opponents of the Compromise bill of Clay, talks pathetically of the amount of territo ry which the Compromise bill concerning Texas would have secured, and what Pearce's bill yield-

"Independent," the zealous Whig correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, avows his preference for Pearce's bill to that of Mr. Clay, on the following grounds:

"First, because it secured nearly 6,000 square miles more territory—I mean available territory—to New Mexico than the other; second, because the Southern starting point on the Ric Grande was twenty miles below that proposed by Mr. Clay; third, because it preserved to New Mexico four Spanish towns on the east side of the river; fourth, because it saved the eastern valleys of the Rio Grande to New Mexico, and not sever the headwaters of Texan rivers and lastly, because it was a better and a more natural boundary in every respect than that of the Compromise. These facts have been studiously concealed by those who talk of a surrender of 25,000 square miles of ferritory to Texas. It is perfectly true that Texas obtains more territory by Pearce's bill than by the other; but so does New Mexico also, and to the extent I have named The territory acquired by Texas is a parched races-can exist, if the most reliable information

## TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

may be trusted."

California.

The House gave another expression of opinion last Tuesday, adverse to any alteration of the

existing tariff. Several bills containing grants of land, &c., were thereupon rejected. The Senate passed the Mexican Indemnity bill from the House, and then proceeded to consider

## the bill granting permits in the gold mines of UNIUST.

The London Anti-Slavery Reporter, commenting on the Lopez expedition to Cuba, remarks: "The fact is, disguise it as we may, the Ameri

ans, both North and South, with few exceptions, would have hailed with satisfaction the capture of Cuba; and the authorities at would have speedily acknowledged its independence of Spain, had a Provisional Government been formed. The South covets the Queen of the Antilles, because it would be a political counterpoise to the free States, which are rapidly coming into the Union; and because it would enable the older slave States to get rid, at a profitable market, of their redundant slave population, and prolong, for an indefinite period, the system of slavery. The North, commercially speaking, would be greatly benefited, and the produce and the market they so much prize would be all their own. However great the stir at Washington, after the sailing of Lopez, and however great the energy his return, we feel persuade

displayed, since his return, we feel persua that General Taylor, at heart, as much reg the issue of the expedition as Lopez himself." This is unjust to the American People and to their Government. The great majority of them did not sympathize with the piratical expedition of Lopez; and as to General Taylor's Administration, its action was prompt, energetic, efficient, fully vindicating its honor and good faith. Our English friends must not yield to their prejudices so far as to imagine that the American People,

## with here and there an exception, are pirates. THE CHAPLIN CASE.

The Republic furnishes the following intelligence respecting Mr. Chaplin :

"A writ of habeas corpus was on Wednesday sued by his honor Judge Cranch, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, on the application of the counsel of this person, and he was yesterday morning brought before Judge C, who required bail in the amount of Judge C., who required ball in the amount of \$6,000 for his appearance at the fall term of the Criminal Court. The counsel retained by the accused we understood to be J. H. Bradley, Dan-iel Ratcliffe, and Walter Jones, Esq's.; but only iel Ratcliffe, and Walter Jones, Esq's.; but only Messrs. Bradley and Ratcliffe appeared for him on this occasion. The United States was represented by the District Attorney, P. R. Fendall, Esq. Asa Childs, Esq. of the city of New York, who is understood to have come to Washington at the instance of certain friends of the prisoner, was also present. A bond for the requisite amount of bail being entered into jointly and severally, by General Chaplin, David A. Hall, Selby Parker, and William Blanchard, the first named was discharged from the custody of the jailor of Washington county, but held upon a warrant is-Washington county, but held upon a warrant is-sued by virtue of the requisition of the Govern-or of Maryland, in compliance with which he was in the afternoon conveyed to Rockville by officers Goddard and Handy."

"As we stated yesterday, Mr. Chaplin was "As we stated yesterday, Mr. Chaplin was conveyed to Rockville on Thursday evening. Soon after his arrival there, he was taken before Squires Adamson, Spates, and Braddock. Here D. Ratcliffe, J. Brewer, and Asa Childs, Esq's, appeared in his defence; and the Hon. R. J. Bowie and J. H. Tuck, Esq's., for the prosecution. The number of persons assembled at the court-house was unusually large.

"Mr. Bowie remarked that he had tendered his

resignation of the office of Attorney for the Commonwealth, but that it had not been accepted; and he felt it to be his duty to comply with the call made upon him to attend in the present case.

"Mr. Tuck stated that he was not a volunteer, but had been engaged by citizens of Montgomery to appear for the prosecution. He declaimed at some length upon the enormity of the offence attempted by the accused. In the midst of his speech he was vehemently applauded. Mr. Bowie rebuted this applause. Mr. Tuck expressed his regret for it. The magistrates commanded silence, and ordered the arrest of any person offending in this wife. The applause was however.

sitence, and ordered the arrest of any person of-fending in this wise. The applause was, however, subsequently repeated. We mention this as showing the excited feelings of the people. "There was some argument between the counsel relative to the power of magistrates to accept ball for the prisoner's appearance, it being contended by the prosecution that a court of record alone

"The case was finally adjourned till resterday morning, when, upon the reassembling of the court, the counsel for the prisoner announced their determination to waive further resistance for the present, and the accused was acc committed to prison to await his trial upon the charge of a murderous assault.

It may, perhaps, be well to explain, that the e is based upon the defence or assault made uself or the two slaves of Messrs. Toombs and Stephens, whom he was aiding to escape from slavery some weeks since, when the officers of police and others, who had followed him from this city by the Marshad line. city, beyond the Maryland line, were about to arrest him and his party."

#### For the National Era. DERNE.

Night on the city of the Moor! On mosque and tomb, and white walled shore, On sea-waves to whose ceaseless knock The narrow harbor-gates unlock, On corsair, galley, carack tall. The sounds of Moslem life are still: The mule bell tinkles down the hill Stretched in the broad court of the khan The dusty Bornou caravan Lies heaped in slumber, beast and man; The Sheik is dreaming in his tent His noisy Arab tongue o'er-spent; The kiosk's glimmering lights are gone. The merchant with his wares withdrawn Rough pillowed on some pirate breast The dancing girl has sunk to rest: And, save where measured footsteps fall Along the Bashaw's guarded wall. Or where, like some bad dream, the Jev Creeps stealthily his quarter through. Or counts with fear his golden heaps, The City of the Corsair sleeps! But where you prison long and low Stands back against the pale star-glow Chafed by the ceaseless wash of waves, There watch and pine the Christian slaves Rough-bearded men, whose far-off wives Wear out with grief their lonely lives, And youth, still flashing from his eyes The clear blue of New England skies, A treasured lock of whose soft hair Now wates some sorrowing mother's prayer Or worn upon some maiden breast, A bitter cup each life must drain, The groaning Earth is cursed with pain, And, like the scroll the angel bore

The shuddering Hebrew seer before With all the woes which follow sin: Whose loal man totters down to death. is that which plucks the regal crown Of freedom from his forehead down, And snatches from his powerless hand The sceptred sign of self-command, Effacing with the chain and rod The image and the seal of God; Fill from his nature, day by day The manly virtues fall away, and leave him raked, blind, and mute The godlike merging in the brute

Why mourn the quiet ones who die Beneath affection's tender eye, Unto their household and their kin Like ripened corn-sheaves gathered in Oh weeper, from that tranquil sod, Turn to the quick and suffering, shed Thy tears upon the living dead! Thank God above thy dear ones' graves; They sleep with Him: they are not slaves What dark mass, down the mountain sides Swift-pouring, like a stream divides?-A long, loose, straggling caravan, Camel and horse and armed man. The moon's low crescent, glimme. Its grave of waters to the shore,

Lights up that mountain cavalcade, And glints from gun and spear and blade Near and more near!-now o'er them falls The shadow of the city walls.
Hark, to the sentry's challenge, drowned The rush of men, the musket's peal, Vain, Moslem, vain, thy life-blood poured Not to the swift nor to the strong

The battles of the right belong ; For he who strikes for freedom The armor of the captive's prayers And Nature proffers to his cause The strength of her eternal laws, While he whose arm essays to bind And herd with common brutes his kind Strives evermore at fearful odds With Nature and the jealous gods, And dares the dread recoil which late Or soon their right shall vindicate 'Tis done-that struggle sharp and stern-

The star-flag flouts the walls of Derne! Joy to the captive husband! joy To thy sick heart, oh, brown-locked boy Wide open flipgs your dungeon door, And leaves ye free from cell and chain The owners of yourselves again. Dark as his allies desert-born. Soiled with the battle's stain, and worn With the long marches of his band Scorched by the sun and furnace breath With welcome words and grasping hands The tale is one of distant skies: The dust of half a century lies Upon it, yet its hero's name

Still lingers on the lips of Fame; And lives there one who loves to turn To Eaton by the walls of Derne. And speak the praise of him who gave Deliverance to the Moorman's slave. The heroes of our land and time-The self-forgetful ones who stake Home, name, and life, for freedom's sa God mend his heart, who cannot feel The impulse of that holy zeal, And sees not with his sordid ever Though in the sacred place he stands Uplifting consecrated hands, Unworthy are his lips to tell Or name aright that dread embrace J. G. W.

# LETTER FROM GRACE GREENWOOD.

# FROM THE SEA SHORE.

LYNN, September 18, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era: It has struck me that you might be intereste in hearing something of my life and adventures since "that dark and doleful night" when you left Boston, and all the simple pleasures and harmless dissipations of the sea shore.

For myself, I am inclined to believe in the doc trine of compensation-for no sooner had you all left me, than I was happily surprised by a visit from one of my brothers, whom I had not seen for more than a year, and who came on to make his adieus before setting out to seek his fortune in Minnesota. Shortly after his arrival, we all ran down to Gloucester, where my brother once spent a summer, and where he has many friends. Here we spent three or four days more delightfully than I can tell you. The weather was glorious, our hearts light and joyous-we were in a plac beautiful almost beyond compare, and, what was more, among friends-kind, courteous, true, and earnest people, to whom we were, after all, chiefly indebted for our rare enjoyment.

Never shall I forget a merry day in the woods at Pigeon Cove, and the magnificent drive home around the Cape. The scenery all along our way was most grand and peculiar; and, should you ever spend another season in this part of the world, you must, without fail, pay your respects to Cape Ann. Let me assure you, great shall be

One day of last week we spent in Boston very pleasantly. We passed about an hour of the morning in the studio of Mr. C. G. Thompson, in looking at his fine pictures. The portraits of

ful, half-fearful power-that strange, weird-like ination, which so enchain one in "THE SCAR-LET LETTER;" while, in the warm fulness and quiet scorn of the lips, we re-read that memorable Preface," wherein the play of delicate fancy and delicious humor alternated with cold, sharp strokes of merciless satire.

Mr. Hawthorne is, according to this portrait, singularly handsome man; but his face wears an expression of unconsciousness, or rather disdain, of his beauty.

Finely contrasting with this picture is one of the poet Longfellow. This, taken some ten years the poet Longfellow. This, taken some ten years since, is still strikingly like the genius and the gentleman. Over the face is spread the glow of a genial and harmonious nature—his eye seems to gleam sunnily, rather than to lighten—and his lips seem moulded by the gentlest human affections.

The railroad from Cincinnati to Xenia has been a good one, but needs a new rail. It is now being relaid with the T rail, and when the cars, now and then, get on a section laid with it, it is felt as an agreeable change by every passenger. From Xenia to Columbus, the new railroad (which were put in coveration last winter) is a

Mr. Thompson has also some fine portraits of the New York literati. That of Bryant is full of character-having a sort of severe earnestness, a grave simplicity, the depth and repose of genius; and the most wonderfully life-like portrait, I think, that I have ever seen is that of Hoffman.

Mr. Thompson is very successful in crayons. He has lately executed one of our friend, Helen Irving, which is much admired for its beauty and a certain thoughtfulness and spirituality of ex-pression. The very light of the soul is about the low, Grecian brow.

To return to our Boston visit. In the evening,

we went with a party of friends to see Charlotte Cushman as Meg Merrilies. It was a great treat for us all—aside from the Richard of Booth, the grandest personation I had ever seen. It was throughout a magnificent display of power, and wrought one up to a fearful pitch of excitement. I can hardly conceive of anything more terrible tean hardly conceive or anything more territor than the death scene, or more touching than the dying tenderness of the old Gipsey Queen for Harry Bertram, her "bonnie bairn." Miss Cush-man is indeed a wonderful woman. Her acting man is indeed a wonderful woman. Her acting has an almost superhuman strength, as well from her great physical vigor, as from the intensity of her passion. Her voice is the outgoing of an overmastering power—a wave of her arm has all the force of fate—her glance paralyzes and sub-dues. If ever an eye shot lightnings, hers does, in the scene where, as Meg Merrilies, she, with one awful look, arrests the descending blade of

the smuggler. When, after the play, the great actress, obey ing the tumultuous call of her admirers, was led before the curtain, and her pleasant, winning smile warmed our hearts toward her, we found it difficult to believe her the same Gipsey hag whose terrific laugh had so lately frozen all the blood in our veins.

The season being about over, I, having laid by good stock of health and strength, really intend going to work seriously upon such trifles as lie in my line. I mean to "keep in the quiet," and prove myself a pattern of industry. Sometime next month, however, I may indulge in a visit to Boston, when I shall stay with our friends at the Adams House. You will not soon forget that quiet, orderly, and home-like hotel. To me, it is almost the only public house in which I feel de-cidedly comfortable. In its neatness and simple elegance, in the polite attentiveness of its pro-prietors and servants, it forms an agreeable contrast to some more famous, showy, and noisy hotels; for instance—if I may be allowed to give a name, just by way of illustration-the celebrated name, just by way of illustration—the celebrated Astor House, at which I stopped for a short time on my way East, expecting wonderful things, and I can hardly say I was disappointed—for I certainly found it a great, grand building, with a e front, where strangers are "taken in'

As you perceive from the unredeemable dulness of this letter, I am living a most uneventful sort of a life. Such communications are really not worth the wear of type; but if in the future anything of interest turns up in my rides, drives, rambles, or brief journeyings, I will not fail to faithfully report. Truly yours,

## GRACE GREENWOOD FROM OUR CINCINNATI CORRESPONDENT.

The Weather and Harvests-The Miami Valler Ohio State Fair-Fruit-Great Peach Orchard-Ohio Railroads-Disappearance of the Cholera CLARKE COUNTY, OHIO, Sept. 18, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: September opened upon us with all its characteristic beauty. For three weeks past the weather teristic beauty. For three weeks past the weather has been for the most part clear; the air cool and bracing; the sky a little hazy, and the influence earth for several miles round, like the groundmer just passed, delightfully invigorating. The harvest has been gathered, the orchards are loaded to the ground with delicious fruits: the grape, the wheat, the corn and all the products of the field, surround us in rich abundance, and the land, at all times productive, yields the fullest measure of reward ever given in one season to the husbandman's toil. As we passed the large waving fields of corn in Hamilton, Warren, Greene, and Clarke counties, we saw conclusive evidence that the crop of this great staple of the Miami valley, though a little backward, will be a large one. Travellers from the West assured us that in Indiana and the greater part of Illinois the growth has been vigorous and the crops good.

I cannot help remarking, what I have referred to in former letters, the extreme fertility and beauty of the country through which the Little Miami railroad passes. The soil in the Miami valley is rich, the land near the river hilly, but, as you proceed north, beautifully rolling, with every variety of scenery. The Little Miami river winds through the valley, and you pass along its side, or ever and anon catch glimpses of it through the trees, which at this time exhibit all their maturity of foliage, covering the hillsides from base to summit. No lover of nature can pass on this route, even with the present rapid mode of conveyance, without being charmed with the tranquil beauty of the scenery. And we cannot forbear the reflection that the land is owned by the hard-working farmers, whose neat dwellings and luxuriant fields meet the eye, and whose toil is making them richer, and advancing the real wealth and prosperity of the State. The smile of God seems to rest upon this "free soil." and the hard-handed, industrious men who till it. and his blessing makes it teem with "milk and honey," the choicest of the wheat and the pure juice of the grape-the cattle upon its thousand

hills—its wide-spread fields. The approaching State fair, to be held near Cincinnati, is "all the talk" among the farmers in this region. The time, as many of your readers are aware, has been postponed from the middle of this month to the second, third, and fourth days of October. The change was made on account of the prevalence of the cholera, to some extent, through the State, and other reasons, making the change expedient. The Horticultural Society and Mechanic's Institute of Cincinnati, and the National Pomological Convention, have all appointed their exhibitions to be held at the same time, so that a great representation of all the interests concerned may be expected. There will be undoubtedly a large number of cattle brought to the fair; those engaged in raising the most improved blooded stock in the Miami and Scioto valleys and between, will be very generally in attendance, to show their cattle and compete for premiums. We shall be disappointed if there is not the finest display of this kind ever witnessed in the Western country, alike honorable to the State and encouraging to future effort. Our county agricultural societies have begun preparing the way; for some years their annual fairs have been becoming more common, and I have now before me appointments for at least twenty-four county exhibitions in the months of Septem-

ber and October. This season has been an abundant one for fruit in this State. We have pears and apples in looking at his fine pictures. The portraits of this painter not only show great artistic skill, but a remarkable appreciation of character and a clear spiritual insight. The portrait of Whipple is a more just and entire revelation of him the usual variety and plenty, and peaches in unusua clear spiritual insight. The portrait of Whipple is a more just and entire revelation of him, than the finest critic of character could give, in the most claborate representation. We not only see, in the intense, full eye, the clear, subtle, searching analytic faculty of the brilliant essayist, but the large and generous soul of the man. The brow is absolutely illuminated with thought, and the mouth has all the firmness of an independent critical decision.

In the deep, dark eye of Hawthorne lies the secret of that wonderful mastery—that half-beauti-

from New Jersey, and set out three years ago last spring. They have grown finely, and will average a bushel or more to each tree. The proprietor expects to sell about fifteen thousand bushels of peaches the present season. The asousness or peaches the present season. The assortment embraces a good share of the late varieties as well as the earlier, so that the selling period will be prolonged into October. This orchard has a most healthy and thriving appearance, and with the branches bending to the grouna under the loads of richly-colored fruit, is represented as being most temptingly inviting to represented as being most temptingly inviting to the visiter. Mr. Davis is reaping a rich reward for his enterprise and labor. He has two or three

places of deposite in the city for his peaches, which are sold, as in the Eastern cities, in baskets of (which was put in operation last winter) is a splendid one, equal, indeed, to any in the Union. It is laid with the most substantial T rail, has no curves of any consequence, and the cars have a most unusually easy motion, taking you on at the rate of from twenty-five to forty miles an hour. The distance from Columbus to Xenia, fifty-four miles, has been run over repeatedly in less than an hour and a half. Before the commencement of the next summer season of travel, the line from Columbus to Cleveland will be finished, when this route will be the popular one for Eastern travel, being more direct than that by Sandusky, requiring less steaming on the Lake, and passing through the State capital and Cleveland—next to Cincinnati, the most important places in the State. When a communication is made from Cleveland miles, has been run over repeatedly in less than

When a communication is made from Cleveland to Buffalo, making a continuous line from Cincin-nati to New York, there can be no doubt that this route will take precedence of all others.

The cholera entirely disappeared from Cincinnati a month since, and has left almost every place it has visited this season. The board of health at Cincinnati made a final report, embracing the time from June 1st to August 16th—two months and a half. The deaths in June were 574; July, 1,699; August, to the 15th, 479; total, 2.752. Of these, 1,520 were children under five years of age, and 1,400 of the whole number were from cholera. Of the whole amount, also, 1,894 were of Irish and German, leaving but 858 of the

## THE FAR WEST.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Sept. 3, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: DEAR SIR: Here I am at last, in what but few years since was "the Far West." How truly do all things give indication of the westward ten-dency of the "path of empire." But a very few years since, and a trip to St. Louis was associated with all the border tales of bold adventure, with a voyage to India, or the circumnavigation of the design, while her heart secretly swelled with pride at this manifestation of a spirit of lofty daring, she wept as she parted from him, and in imagination saw the dreadful perils of his pathway passing in solemn procession before her. Now, as the majestic steamer dashes in its pathway of foam through the rapid current of "the Father of Waters," nearing this whilom outpost of civilization, you discover spread out before you a vast city—vast in its rapidly increasing population—vast in its resources—vast in its future des-tinies—a mighty commercial heart, throbbing with healthful vitality, and apparently receiving into itself the life-blood of all the arteries that permeate the vast organic system. Then, the place where I now write was the wild, unbroken domain of Nature, where the untutored Red Man roamed in his savage and primitive sovereignty

"monarch of all he survey'd, Whose rights there was none to dispute." Now, I find myself in a flourishing young city, containing about two thousand inhabitants, instinct with life and business, the eastern outpost of the vast "Far West," through which population is continually pouring itself into the plains and mountains and gorges of New Mexico, Utah, and California. All this westward flow of these vast California. All this westward flow of these vast life-streams of population, and industry, and en-terprise, marks the occidental path of empire. Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, the peaceful slumbers of the inhabitants of this place were broken by the cry of fire—a cry always startling in a village or country town, where such incidents are of rare occurrence, but the more terrible in the present instance from its contiguito a still more dreadful element. The build ing discovered to be on fire contained a considerswell of an earthquake, and startling many from their beds in the greatest consternation. The building itself was blown to atoms, scarcely leav-ing "a wreck behind." Many others in the vicinity were seriously damaged in their walls, and a brick church, belonging to the new school Pres-byterians, was so shattered that it will have to be taken down. One poor unfortunate, a Mr. Keen, who imprudently went upon the roof, thinking he could arrest the flames, was blown up with the building, and, though shockingly mangled, survived till about sunrise. Fortunately, the pow-der was in the upper story of the house, and hence did not meet with any great resistance in exploding itself; yet, even as it was, three or four buildings were almost totally demolished, a number of others seriously damaged, and almost the whole city bears some marks of the terrible wrath of the destroyer. Fortunately, too, at the time of the explosion there were but few persons upon the ground, so that there was no other loss of life the ground, so that there was no continued but that of Mr. Keen.

The Santa Fe mail arrived last Tuesday. The

following summary of news I abstract from the "Occidental Messenger" of this place:
A company of the United States dragoons had had a skirmish with the Apache Indians, at Kian, in which one dragoon and seven of the Indians were killed. The Indians had had frequent were killed. The indians and had requent skirmishes with the Mexican hunters, but no bloodshed. The Pueblo Indians report that they have seen the child of Mr. and Mrs. White, in the hands of the Apaches. They have been instructed by the authorities and citizens of Santa e to trade for it, at any price that may be de-

monded.

From recent developments, it is believed that
Messrs. Flournoy, Shaw, and others, who were
murdered a few months ago, were murdered by a
band of Mexicans and Pueblo Indians. The proof

is said to be quite conclusive.

The August mail was met at the crossing of the Arkansas river, a company of soldiers at Council Grove, Aubry's train 12 miles beyond the lower Cimerone springs, Colonel Davy's 5 miles beyond Los Vegos, and Dr. Conelly's 12 miles from Sand creek. Buffaloes quite numerous from Fort Mann to Pawnee Fork. The weather had been dry, and on many parts of the road a scarcity of water and grass, not so great, however, as to produce much suffering among the trains.

The complete election returns for this State give, as the result:

Benton. Whig. Anti-Bento Senate - - 13 12 52 62

This gives a majority against Benton, provided the Anties and Whigs can join their forces, or even should the contest be between the Benton Democrats and the Whigs alone; but, according to the Jefferson Inquirer, many of the Anties are pledged to vote for Benton against a Whig. So that there is still a chance for Benton, un Whigs will go over to the Anties. Whether the tain will go to the mole-hill remains to be Yours, truly, W. G. K. Yours, truly,

#### CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: DEAR SIR: News of the most startling character arrived in our city at an early hour this morning, and San Francisco is in a state of excitement such as I have never before witnessed. Riot murder, and anarchy, reign among our brethren of Sacramento City! and bands are mustering here to proceed to quell the disturbances. It seems that, in the early part of this week,

suit was brought against two squatters who had built upon, and taken possession of, a piece of land claimed by another under a title from Sutter. An order of ejectment was issued, and in the ful filment of it the authorities were opposed and resisted by the two squatters. They were arrested and confined on board the prison brig.

Yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, armed body of about forty squatters paraded the streets, and proceeded to the prison brig for the purpose of rescuing the two prisoners. They were followed by a portion of the citizens and the authorities, and were driven from the levee. When a short distance from the levee, the squatters, goaded on by the populace, turned and fired indisriminately into the crowd. The city was immedistely aroused to arms, and in all portions of it was heard the sound of musketry. Hardin Bigelow, Esq., the Mayor of the city, was shot through the body, and was not expected to live through the night. J. W. Woodland, city as-

sessor, was also shot dead. Sheriff McKinney was severely wounded.

Among the squatters, a number were killed, among whom were Dr. Robinson, their leader, and a man named Maloney, both of whom were shot from their horses. During the afternoon, the ranks of the squatters swelled from the original number to about nine hundred, all armed, and stationed in the centre of the city. Martial law the Democrats. was proclaimed by Lieutenant Governor Mc-Dougal, who had ordered the citizens to appear at the City Hall and enrol themselves for service. A large cannon, with twenty-four rounds of grape had been placed at the foot of one of the main, streets, so as to sweep it. Up to the hour the steamer Senator left, the fight still continued, and t was threatened by some of the squatter leaders news I expect to hear is that the beautiful Sacramento City is a heap of smoking ruins.

Lieutenant Governor McDougal immediately morning with two companies of United States infantry, and arms and ammunition. A hundred men leave this city to-day, armed and equipped. At two o'clock this morning, an express left for San Jose to convey the terrible tidings to Governor Burnett, and it is probable that the militia will be ordered out.

The object of the agent is, to obtain all the information he can, concerning the United States, their resources, institutions, &c.

Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Finance, As to the merits of the case, I can at present say but little. There has for a long time existed

in Sacramento City an organized association, calling themselves "Settlers," who, denying that Sutter ever had any legal claim to the ground on which the city now stands, have squatted indiscriminately upon vacant lots. This body is strong and powerful, and are backed by some very influential men. Legal means have been found futile in the ejectment of the squatters, and a collision between the two parties has long been

a collision between the two parties has long been expected. It has come, and, unless soon quelled, God only can tell the result.

The Congress of the United States have now placed before them another example of the result of their negligence in regard to California; life and property are in the hands of a ruthless mob. Anarchy and riot rei\_n supreme, and our citizens are shot down like dogs; and Congress sits with its arms folded, or quarrels and quibbles about words. This is but the beginning of the end, and until the broad ægis of the Constitution and laws of our country are hung over us, scenes of this kind, and even more terrible, will be continually occurring. God grant that they may cease their childish squabbles and act like wise men ere long. I cannot write of gold to-day. Gold for the oresent is forgotten.

The steamers Carolina and Columbus leave for

Panama this afternoon with a large number of The steamer Northerner arrived in the harbor his morning, sixteen days from Panama, bringing four hundred passengers and dates from New York up to the 8th of July. Yours, "Hombre."

P. S. Just as the steamer Carolina was getting under weigh, a despatch was received from the Pacific News, announcing that Sacramento City had been burnt to ashes, and that the squatters were receiving reinforcements .- Ed. Era.

## CONGRESS. SENATE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1850. Mr. Dickinson, from the select committee on he memorial of Miss Dix, asking a grant of land for the destitute insane, reported a bill.

The Senate had under consideration a bill from the House, creating a surveyor general in Oregon. It contained a provision giving to every person emigrating to Oregon, the next five years, half a section of land. After much debate, the time was limited to three years. A motion by Mr. Mason of Virginia to strike out so much of the provision as extends the gratuity to foreigners who shall have declared their intention to be come citizens, was rejected, as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin,

Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Clarke, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dayton, Greene, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Sebastian, Spruance, Turney, Underwood, NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Foote, Fremont, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Norris, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith,

Soule, Sturgeon, Walker, Whitco and Yulee-25. The Southern men voting against this illiberal motion were Benton, Foote, Houston. Rusk. Son-

The bill was reported to the Senate, when Mr. Mason renewed the motion to strike out. It was rejected-yeas 24, nays 26. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1850. Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and for reciprocal trade with Canada.

Mr. Chase, pursuant to notice, asked leave to introduce a bill to prohibit slavery in the Territories of the United States. Mr. Clay said that he felt constrained to oppose

the introduction of this bill. The subject of slavery had been settled, and the country was now at peace. He was opposed to the introduction of any measures to disturb that settlement. The questions had been put at rest, and he was opposed to any disturbance of them.

He asked the yeas and nays on granting leave. Mr. Cass said that he coincided with every word that had been uttered by the Senator from Kentucky. And he then moved to lay the motion to receive the bill on the table. Mr. Chase asked that the motion be withdrawn

for a moment, to enable him to explain.

Mr. Cass withdrew the motion. Mr. Chase said that he had no intention to provoke any lengthy discussion on this subject. He had no desire to prevent the transaction of the pressing business of Congress by the introduction of this measure at this late stage of the session. He did not think, with the Senator from Kentucky, that this subject had been settled. As it was the general desire not to consider this subject at this late period of the session, he would withdraw his bill.

The motion to grant leave to introduce the bill

was then withdrawn. The anxiety to exclude the "agitating topic" extended to only one aspect of it. The Slavery men desire to gag their opponents, but to retain for themselves absolute freedom of speech and action. Mr. Pratt immediately moved to take up his bill to prevent the abduction of slaves from the District. Mr. Hale said he agreed with some things said by Mr. Clay: the country wanted peace; he was opposed to the introduction of any aggressive or disturbing measure.

Mr. Clay said this bill was not an aggression out a measure intended to prevent aggressions. Mr. Chase announced that if the motion to take up the bill were persisted in, he would renew

his bill, just withdrawn. The bill was then taken up, and Mr. Hale said that he desired to give those friends of the abolition of slavery in the District, who were waiting for the right time, an opportunity to place their votes on the record on a plain question. He moved, therefore, that the bill be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, with instructions to report a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. He asked the yeas and nays on the motion, and they were ordered.

The question was taken on the motion, and if was rejected—yeas 9, nays 41. YEAS-Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Davis of Mas YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Davis of Massachusetts, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Hale, Hamlin, Seward, and Winthrop—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Benton, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Fremont, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Smith, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Whitcomb, and Yulee—41.

After some discussion, the bill was postponed till to-morrow, and the Senate soon after went into Executive session. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1850. A bill granting a portion of the public land to Florida, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Pensacola to Montgomery, was ordered to

The bill to renew and extend the charter of the Potomac Insurance Company of Georgetown, returned from the House with an amendment, making the corporators individually liable, was taken up. A motion to disagree to the amendment was rejected-yeas 22, nays 24-Benton Butler, and Mason, Democrats, Hale, Free-Soiler, voting yea with the Whigs, Underwood, nay with

Mr. Pratt moved to take up his Slave Abduction bill, and Mr. Chase moved to lay that motion on the table. This was lost-yeas 20, hays 28, Dodge of Iowa being the only Senator from a free State in favor of the motion.

The bill creating the office of Surveyor General in Oregon was passed.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, that they would burn down the city. The next | with various amendments from the Committee of Finance, was taken up, and the amendments were agreed to. An amendment reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, appropriating repaired to Benicia, and was to start up this \$10,000 for the expenses of the agent of the Grand Turk, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, was adopted after considerable discussion. The object of the agent is, to

> reported three amendments, one appropriating \$75,000 for the erection of a custom-house, &c., at St. Louis, another, \$50,000 for one at Cincinnati, another, \$50,000 for one at Bangor, Maine. The last was adopted, the other two rejected. Justice to the West is not yet one of the articles in the creed of Eastern Senators. Mr. Davis of Mississippi, from the Committee

> on Public Buildings, submitted an amendment appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for the enlargement of the Capitol, by extending the north and south wings-the money to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, and the work to be constructed according to a plan to be adopted hereafter by the two committees of Congress-and the same was agreed to.

> This does not look much like Disunion, or removal of the seat of Government. We hope the House will concur in the amendment. The Senate Chamber has miserable accommodations for spectators, and the hall of the House is "confusion worse confounded." It seems to have been constructed with a view to prevent members from hearing each other, except when, speaking confidentially to each other in whispers, they would not wish to be heard by everybody. Amendments submitted by Mr. Gwin, appro

> priating moneys for the erection of a custom-house and marine hospital at San Francisco, were agreed to.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1850. The bill granting public lands to aid in the construction of a railroad in Florida, was reconsidered, amended so as to include a grant for a branch running through Georgia, read a third time, and

The motion to disagree to the individual liability clause in the Potomac Fire Insurance Com-pany bill, which was adopted yesterday, was re-considered to-day, and the bill laid on the table. A bill establishing certain post routes in the United States was taken up, considered, and

A bill providing for the extension of the laws and judicial system of the United States to California was read a third time, and passed.

A bill establishing collection districts in California was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.
Ordered, That Monday next, and every day thereafter, the Senate meet at ten o'clock in the

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1850. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill eing taken up, an amendment offered by Mr Underwood, appropriating \$20,000 for the pur-pose of exploration and surveys on the Ohio river, was adopted.

Mr. Dickinson moved to strike out the followcomputed on the route by which the mails are transported from the capital to the residence of such Senator, Representative, or Delegate: And provided, further, That no such member of either branch of Congress, residing east of the Rocky mountains, shall receive more than one thousand dollars mileage for each session, and no such mem-ber or delegate residing west of the Rocky moun-catus shall receive more than two thousand dollars

mileage for each session." After some debate, the first clause of the proviso was stricken out, by 24 to 23. The second was stricken out, by 38 to 10.

Mr. Badger moved to amend the bill by striking

out the following part of the bill as it came from "Nor shall any member of the Senate receive mileage for any session of that body which may be called within thirty days after the adjournment of both Houses of Congress, unless the travel for which such mileage is charged has been This very reasonable provision met with little

This very reasonable provision met with indice favor in some quarters, but it was at last assented to, Mr. Badger's motion failing—yeas 21, nays 28. So constructive mileage is abolished.

Mr Mason proposed an amendment appropriating \$1,500 to enable the Secretary of War to

have a survey made with a view to ascertain the practicability of supplying the city of Washing-ton with pure water. After debate, this was re-Rather mean, this. It is discreditable to Congress that the capital city of the Republic should be left without any adequate provision for pure water. It can waste thousands of dollars, fur-

nishing books to honorable members, which they ever read, but is shocked at the idea of laying out a few thousands in the noble work of provid ing the city of which it is the sole Legislature with good water. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1850.

A resolution directing the purchase of 10,000 copies of Hickey's edition of the Constitution, heretofore ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, after some discussion was adopted—yeas 22, nays 19.

It appropriates \$8,000 for the purchase of what probably does not cost \$4,000. This is one way the Senate has of replenishing the pockets of its employees.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill being under consideration, numerous amendments were

offered, many adopted, several rejected. offered, many adopted, several rejected.

One of the former class appropriates \$22,000 for the purchase of the Works of John Adams.

A proposition to pay \$2,000 mileage to the Senator elect from New Mexico was rejected—yeas

23, nays 24. Mr. Bright moved to add, as an additional sec tion to the bill, the following provisions:

1. For the abrogation of the contract with the 2. That, for the work already done under the contract, the public printer shall be allowed a compensation forty-five per cent. less than the

orices for printing established by the act of 1819.

3. That the printing for the remainder of this Congress shall be done under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House, at a price thirty-five per cent. less than the prices at a price thirty-live per cent less than the prices under the act of 1819.

A long debate ensued, in which the conduct of the present contractors for the public printing was freely commented upon and discussed.

Mr. Soulé submitted a substitute for the amendment, providing that, upon full proof to the satis-faction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the contractor of the public printing shall be allowed and paid such sum as he may have lost under his contract; and also the contractor shall receive, by way of profit, ten per cent. on the amount of work After debate, the substitute was agreed to, and

After debate, the substitute was agreed to, and then the amendment as amended was added to the bill, by yeas 36, nays 15.

The bill, with the amendments, was then reported to the Senate. A separate vote was taken on the amendment appropriating \$20,000 to the extension of the Capitol buildings, and it was adopted—yeas 24, naws 21

extension of the Capitol buildings, and it was adopted—yeas 24, nays 21.

Mr. Chase submitted an amendment appropriating \$50,000 to purchase a site for the construction of a custom-house at Cincinnati, and \$75,000 for a like purpose at St. Louis.

After a long debate, the amendment was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Benton, Bright, Chase, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Ewing, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Norris, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Soule, Wales, Walker, and Winthrop—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Clarke, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Volce, 18

kusk, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—18.

The subject of constructive mileage again came up, on a motion of Mr. Badger to strike out the provise abolishing it. The virtue of the Senate, which had remained steadfast in Committee, now gave way, and the provise was stricken out—yeas 21, nays 12.

The amendments were ordered to be engro for a third reading. The bill was read a third time and passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1850.

The Deficiency Mileage bill, as returned from the Senate amended, was taken up, when the House insisted on its original provision, paying to the Senators and Representatives from Cali-fornia the same mileage as is allowed to the Dele-gate from Oregon; and a Committee of Confer-ence was ordered ence was ordered.

The bill from the Senate, granting alternate

sections to Missouri, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from St. Louis to the western limits of the Section 2. its of the State, was taken up, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The Slave Trade bill from the Senate was hot zeal for Slavery have been of excellent sertaken up and passed. [In a separate article we vice to the Whigs

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1850.

On motion of Mr. Bayly, the rules were suspended, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. McLane in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill appropriating \$3,360,000 for the payment of the third instalment to Mexico, due under the twelfth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Mr. Disney moved an amendment, that the money be paid by and under the direction of the

Secretary of the Treasury.

The amendment of Mr. Disney was amended by the adoption of that of Mr. Jones, requiring the money to be paid under the direction of the President of the United States, and then disa-

greed to.
The Committee rose, when Mr. Carter moved that the bill be laid upon the able; but the motion did not prevail.

And the bill was then passed—yeas 128, nays 36.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1950. The House resolved itself into a Committee of e Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Disney n the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the expenses of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1851. Mr. Stanton of Tennessee said that the entire sum to be appropriated by this bill amounts with-in a fraction to nine and a half millions of dollars.

In a time of profound peace the expenses of the navy have grown to this enormous figure. When our navy was established, the ships employed in it were equal in all respects to the best vessels engaged in the commerce of the country. Since that period, the commerce of the country has made immense strides and advancement in al its instruments and agencies, but the navy has not

ept pace with it. His object was to show how and where it was possible to reform the system, and make a reduc-tion in the appropriations in this bill without interfering, in any degree, with the value of the service itself.

There should be no reduction, he said, in the

appropriation for the National Observatory, and spoke of the important operations of that establishment. He would not reduce the appropriation for the publication of the American Nautical Almanac, nor for the Naval School at Annalis. The whole amount for these objects amounted to but a little over \$76,000.

next is an appropriation of \$785,000 and a fraction, for navy yards; this cannot be reduced during the present year, but can and ought to be during the ensuing. The next is \$874,000 for mail steamers, under a contract which cannot be disregarded; making, together, \$2,926,000, leaving \$6,510,000 and a fraction, on which he thought a reduction of one-third could be properly and successfully made.

After the expiration of the present fiscal year.

After the expiration of the present fiscal year, the number of petty officers, seamen, landsmen, and boys, he proposed, shall not exceed five thousand. From this, the chief reduction is to flow. It is estimated, by an eminent officer of the navy, that the cost of the naval establishment is on thousand dollars per man. Therefore, the reduction of the personnel from seven thousand five hundred to five, would be saving of two and a half millions. Establish a retired list for the worning proviso in the bill:

"Provided, That the mileage of Senators, Rephad reported; reduce the number of midshipmen half, that there may not be more than one for every ongressional district, and at least one-third of he pay of officers and men can be saved. Mr. Stanton sent to the Clerk an amendment, which he intended to offer, in substance: to divide the navy into two squadrons; one to be assigned to the Pacific, the other to the Atlantic. Twenty or twenty-four officient vessels, kept in commission under this arrangement, would do more good and perform more service than the

whole of the six squadrons as at present existing, composed of thirty-eight vessels.

It was the part of wisdom to slough off the old effete parts of the system, and substitute a better mode of defence. A single efficient ship moored within sight of this Capitol, ready to go to sea in a moment, would be of more service than the home squadron, so far as it is composed of sailing ves-sels. He wished to reduce the number of sailing vessels one-third, and substitute steamships. He gave notice, in conclusion, that he intended to offer as an amendment the bill to establish a line f steamers to Africa and the southern parts of

The Committee having risen, the House re olved to close debate to-morrow at one o'clock. Mr. Bayly, from the Committee of Conference the Senate were unable to come to any agreeme and he therefore moved that the House recede. The House, in the Mileage and Deficiency Pay bill, proposed that the California members should receive the same amount of mileage as the dele-gate from Oregon, (\$2,500,) which clause the Senate amended—that the mileage of the California members and the delegate from Oregon shall be computed according to the most usually traveled route within the United States; and that the former shall receive per diem from the time the constitution of California was submitted to

the two Houses of Congress, respectively.
After remarks by Messrs. Thompson, of Mississippi, and Bayly, the House receded; and, in effect, agreed to the Senate's amendment. The consideration of the Naval Appropriation Mr. Ewing of Pennsylvania said he would give his support to the project of an African line of steamers, whatever it may cost. He was more alarmed by the competency of the free negroes for mischief than by slaves, who never have been dangerous. Trace the insurrections in the South, and it would be found that they are attributable to free blacks. Tennessee has encouraged this very plan of conveying free negroes to Liberia; and if the amendment proposed by his colleague should prevail, that State, Ohio, and others, will pay the money necessary for the transportation of that class of persons. Virginia appropriates forty thousand dollars annually; the Southern States generally will contribute to get rid of these dregs of society. Many gentlemen in the South wish to emancipate their negroes, if they can be removed out of the United States. In conclusion, he pointed out the advantages of the contemplated line, and said that he was anxious to civilize Africa as far as he could, while, at the same time, our country would receive a corresponding benefit.

The general debate having terminated, the Committee began to vote upon amendments, but soon rose, when the House adjourned. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1850.

The Naval Appropriation bill was again considered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Jones moved an amendment providing for the abolition of flogging in the navy. As usual, the enemies of reform began to file amendments with a view of defeating the humane motion of Mr. Jones, and amidst the confusion created, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Monday, September 23, 1850. The Navy Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Various propositions had been offered, with a view to embarrass the motion of Mr. Jones to prohibit flogging in the navy. A substitute of-fered by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, "that flogging in the navy of the United States shall be and is hereby abclished from and after the pas-

and is hereby about the sage of this act," was adopted—yeas 89, nays 31. This is one good thing done by the House, but the Senate will be sure to undo it. A proposition to incorporate the surviving offi-cers of the late Texan navy into that of the United States, was rejected—yeas 56, nays 72.

The Committee rose, and reported the bill and amendments, several of which were concurred in. the one prohibiting flogging in the navy, by a vote of 131 to 29. The bill was then passed—year

111, nays 48. The House adjourned. Comport for Doughfaces.—The Texas Legislature rejected the war bill, and adjourned without doing anything, before the news of the passage of Pearce's boundary bill reached it. How the members must chuckle over the terrors of our

MESSES. DOTY AND DURKEE.—We see that the Hunkers in the respective districts of these gentlemen are laboring to defeat their return to Congress. They (not the Hunkers) have done their duty faithfully and ably, and we hope they may triumph over all opposition.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.-The official vote of North Carolina, for Governor, in 1848 and in 1850, is as follows:

1848. Manly (W.) 42,536 Manly (W.) 42,071 41,682 Reid (D.) 854 Democratic maj. 2.776 Mr. Clingman's Disunion and Mr. Mangum's

JENNY LIND has given four concerts in New Mr. Harris of Illinois called up the question of the admission of Mr. Babbitt, as a delegate from Utah Territory. After some debate, it was laid She gives two concerts in Boston on the 27th and She gives two concerts in Boston on the 27th and the 30th inst.

In view of the prospect that the present session of Congress will be prolonged to a much later period than usual and to the fact that many questions of paramount intrest are now before that body for decision, the Free Soil Stat Central Committee have been moved to postpone that Convention from Tuesday, September 17th, to Thursday, October 3d, and the several Country and Town Committees are requested to govern themselves accordingly.—Boston Re-

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The 15th Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Siavery Society will be held in the Horticultural Hall at West-chester, commencing on Tuesday the 18th of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and continuing in session, probably, three

We trust there will be full attendance of the members and friends of the Penns, lvsnia Anti-Slavery Society, at the time and place appointed. We also invite our co laborers in other States, and all

ere friends of the cause everywhere, to meet with us and participate in our deliberations On behalf of the Executive Con JAMES MOTT. Chairman

Philadelphia, September 10, 1850.

## NATIONAL LIBERTY PARTY CONVENTION AT OSWEGO.

To the friends of righteous civil government in the II. S. We have heretofore called on you most earnestly, and we again repeat the call, to meet in National Convention at the city of Oswego, on the 2d day of October next, to consider the duty of the people of this country as Christian citisens, and to nominate a President and Vice President of th

We believe it is time to inculcate the doctrine of righteou civil government. The history of parties and of the country have sufficed to prove, that expediency parties, and ex-pediency policy, are utterly impracticable and hopeless of any good. Experience has shown them to be utterly bankrupt and worthless. We are determined to attempt an entire new course-new, because never adopted by man, ed to but a little over \$76,000.

One item, among the largest in the bill, was \$1.250,000, for dry docks, appropriated under a contract, which cannot be disregarded; and, therefore, this amount cannot be diminished. The

## ENTERPRISE.

W. STICKNEY.

By selling cheap, and extensive advertising, the proprietors of OAK HALL have made their establishment known throughout the land. Oak Hall is one of the distinguished places in Boston, and should be visited by every travell-

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Who wrote Shakspeare's Henry VIII?—Gentleman

gazine. Responsibility of Monomaniacs.—New Monthly Mag A Day and Night among the High Alps.—Ladies' Com onion.

9 Ellen Linn, the Needlewoman.— Tait's Magazine.

9 Ellen Linn, the Needlewoman.— Tait's Magazine.

9 Every, Short Articles, and Notices of New Books.

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845. WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and telence, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains intend the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the presentage.

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Apollo or Museum Building, northwest corner of Sixth ond Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. THE attention of the Public is respectfully called to the course of studies prescribed at this institution, for the purpose of qualifying Young Men in a thorough practical manner for the duties of the counting house and for busiess pursuits generally.

The design of the institution is to impart such informa-

The design of the institution is to impart such information as will make practical men and scientific accountables for any and every department of business.

The prominent subject of study is, Double-Entry Book-Keeping; or, in other words, the science of accounts, in its adaptation to every variety of transactions that can possibly, commission, banking, manufacturing, jobbing, or any other form of business.

In order to quality those who enter this institution in a superior manner for the responsible duties of commercial life, lectures on commercial law are given in connection with the science of book keeping. Lectures on the general laws of trade, as contained in the best treatises on banking and political economy, have also been lately introduced with of trade, as contained in the best treatises on banking and political economy, have also been lately introduced with great advantage and success.

Students are (in addition) made familiar with general mercantile forms and phraseology, or what may be termed the literature of commerce, including commercial letters of all descriptions.

hose who attend this institution good practical penmen-ine qua non to those wishing to enter the arena of trade. A complete course of calculations is included in the exc Terms for the full course - - - \$40 00 1 erms for the 'ull course - \$40 00 PT Instruction is given individually; thus gentlemen can enter at any time.

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Il descriptions.

It will be the assiduous endeavor of the Principal to make

from six to twelve weeks.

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Sept. 19—3m

JOHN GUNDRY, Principal. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYL-

VANIA.

SESSION OF 1850-51.

THE Lectures in this Institution commence on the First Monday in October, in the College Building, No. 229 Arch street, Philadelphia, and continue four months, in the following order:

JAMES F. X. McCLOSKEY, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Theory and Practice of Medicine.

N. R. MOSELY, M. D., Professor of General, Special, M. W. DICKESON, M. D., Professor of Materia Media and Therapeutics.

A. D. CHALONER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
C. W. GLEASON, M. D., Professor of Physiology and JOSEPH S. LONGSHORE, M. D., Professor of Ob-

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For further information or any other member of the Faculty.

(post paid) to the Dean or any other member of the Faculty.

Dean of the Faculty.

# THE NATIONAL ERA.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Delivered in the Senate of the United States, Sept. 11, 1850

Mr. Clay's bill for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia being under consideration in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Pearce of Maryland moved amendments which provided that the offence of enticing a slave to escape, or the offence of assisting or favoring such an escape, or of harboring a slave with a view to assist his escape from slavery, should be a felony, punishable with not less than two nor more than ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary; and further conferring on corporations in the District of Columbia authority to impose conditions upon the residence of free colored persons within the

These amendments were adopted by a vote of yeas 26, nays 15; whereupon Mr. Seward submitted a proposition to strike out the whole bill, and insert the following amendment as a sub

"Sec. 1. Slavery shall forever cease within the District of Columbia, and all persons held in bondage therein shall be free. The Secretary of the Interior shall audit and pay, to all persons holding slaves within the District at the time this act takes effect, such damage as they shall suffer by the passage thereof; and the sum of two hun-dred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to carry this act into execution, out of any money n the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.
"SEC. 2. An election shall be held in the District "SEC. 2. An election shall be held in the District of Columbia, to ascertain whether this bill is approved by the people thereof. Those who approve the act shall express their approbation by a ballot containing the words "For emancipation in the District." Those who are opposed shall vote by ballot containing the words "Against emancipation in the District." All persons entitled to vote for any municipal officer in the District, and all citizens of the United States residing within the District permanently, shall be ing within the District permanently, shall be deemed qualified to vote at such election. Such ction shall be held within six months from the passage of this act, and on public notice of not less than three months, to be given by the Mar-shal of the District. If a majority of the votes given at such election shall be in favor of this act, it shall go into effect impediately. act, it shall go into effect immediately. If a majority of the votes shall be against the same, this act shall be void and of no effect."

The question being on the amendment-Mr. SEWARD rose and said :

Mr. President, in submitting so grave a proposition as this, I am aware that it would have been no unreasonable demand on the patience of the Senate or that of the country, to have asked for time enough to explain the policy of the measure, and to defend the form in which it was submitted. But there remain only fifteen secular days of this session of Congress, and in my judgment the time has come for debate to cease, and for action to go on. For this reason I forbore from debate on offering the amendment; and I forbore, also, because at an earlier stage of the session I had discussed at large all the principles involved in the measure. I had another reason for that forbearance.

Speaking for myself alone, and imputing no prejudice and no injustice to others, I may be allowed to remark that the abolition of slavery anywhere seems to me a just and wise policy, provided it can be effected without producing injury outweighing its benefits. Opposition to emancipation in the District of Columbia, therefore, seemed to me to be a bad cause, and it is the na-ture of a bad cause to betray itself. I did not

ture of a bad cause to betray itself. I did not mistake, then, in supposing that the opposition which my proposition would encounter would prove its best vindication.

Influenced by these considerations, I shall not now address myself to the broad merits of the question, but shall be content with simply adverting to the points which have been made during the present debate. The first point was made by the honorable Senator from Georgia, [Mr. Dawson,] with the concurrence of some other Senators, and consisted in the improper or bad mo-tives which they saw fit to impute to the author tion of motives does not come within that rule, and therefore it falls at my feet. The measure

The second point is that which has been so fully answered by the honorable and distinguished Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Clay,] viz: that Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. I find that power in the Constitution, and it is defined in these words
"To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district, not exceeding ten miles square, as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States."

The District of Columbia is that district not

The District of Columbia is that district not exceeding ten miles square. It has become the seat of the Government of the United States by cession of the State of Maryland, accepted by Congress. It is of the very nature of the power that it is "exclusive," and applies "to shi cases whatsoever," whenever the district becomes, in the manner defined, the seat of the Government of the United States. This, I think, is a conclusive answer to the argument of the benorable sive answer to the argument of the honorable Senator from Kentucky, that it is limited by an implied understanding that it should not be exercised to abolish slavery. Neither could the State of Maryland make nor could the United States yield such a reservation.

An exclusive power is that power which is pos-sessed and may be exercised independently of all other sovereignties on earth. Congress, then, having "exclusive power," has absolute sovereignty, unless cases be excepted in which it shall not be exercised. But such exceptions are excluded by the broad expression, "in all cases Those who framed the Constitution were fully

aware of the extent of the power which it con-ferred. Mr. Madison thus describes it in the 43d

number of the Federalist:

"The indispensable necessity of complete authority at the seat of Government carries its own evidence with it. It is a power exercised by every Legislature of the Union—I might say of

Yes, sir, it is a complete, not an imperfect power. It is a power over the District, equal to any authority which can be exercised by any Legislature of any "State in this Union," or by any Legislature of any State or nation "in the world." It is a power described in the philosophy of Government as "summum imperium, summo modo"—a a power described in the philosophy of Government as "summum imperium, summo modo"—a power, within the region of its exercise, complete, absolute, universal. Now, every Legislature in this Union, every sovereign nuthority in the world, has the power to abolish slavery. More than half the States in this Union have abolished or prohibited it. France, England, and Mexico, have abolished and prohibited it. Congress can do, in the District of Columbia, what they have done within their respective dominions.

done within their respective dominions.

I dwell upon this point only a moment longer.

Slavery within the District of Columbia exists only by the action of Congress. Instead of pur-suing the argument further, to prove that Con-gress has the power to make a free man, I demand

gress has the power to make a free man, I demand proof that Congress possesses the power to make a slave, or hold a man in bondage.

All the other points which have been raised, apply, not to the merits of the proposition for emancipation, but only to the form and manner of carrying it into effect. Such were the objections raised by my honorable and esteemed friend from Connecticut, [Mr. Baldwin,] and my no less honorable and esteemed friend from Massachusetts, [Mr. Winthrop.] It will be seen at once, that these objections concede that the prinsion, but leaving them to judge and act for them-selves, I shall be content to reply to them, so far only as to vindicate the plan of emancipation em-bodied in the amendment. What, then, is the form, and what the manner proposed? The amendment declares that slavery shall forever-cease in the District of Columbia, and that all persons held in bondage therein when the act shall go into effect shall be free. It directs the Secretary of the Interior to reav the demands shall go into effect shall be free. It directs the Secretary of the Interior to pay the damages which any person holding slaves within the District shall incur by reason of its passage, and it appropriates two hundred thousand dollars as a fund for that purpose. The amendment further provides for an election in which the qualified and competent citizens of the District shall express their approbation or disapprobation of the act. If they disapprove, it shall be void and of no effect.

waive the objection, it would give me pleasure to

waive the objection, it would give me pleasure to modify the plan accordingly.

Secondly, the plan is an equal one. While it restores to the slave the inestimable right of freedom, it awards to him who, by authority of Congress, has hitherto held the slave in bondage, a just remuneration and indemnity for his loss. It is, then, adequate and equal.

Thirdly, the plan is not violent nor capricious, but is deliberate and prudent; for it makes this solemn transaction to depend upon a canvass to be continued not less than three months, nor longer than aix months, among the people of the longer than six months, among the people of the District.

Fourthly, the plan is broad enough. I am informed by what I believe credible evidence that the number of slaves within the District, as asthe number or staves within the District, as as-certained by the census, male and female, old and young, great and small, is about six hundred, and that their value is estimated by those who regard them as subjects of traffic, as I certainly do not, at three hundred dollars for each person, and in the aggregate one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The amendment appropriates two hundollars. The amendment appropriates two hundred thousand dollars. If the sum is too great, nothing will be lost. If it is too small, the deficiency can be now or afterwards supplied.

But my honorable friend from Massachusetts

Mr. Winthror] objects that the amendment contains no provision for the support of the slaves, or of any of them, after their emancipation. Sir, if I could admit that this objection had weight, it would be a sufficient answer that, in the judg-ment of other Senators, such a provision would only tend to defeat the object in view.

If honorable Senators think I err in this, let

them submit such a provision, and if it do not embarrass the bill, it shall receive my vote. But I think the objection itself is not well grounded. The slave is held in bondage, not for his own support and for his own benefit, but for the support and benefit of his master. It is the slave, then, that supports or contributes to the support of the master, and not the master that supports the slave. It is not in humanity that it should be otherwise. Relieve the slave, then, from the support of his master, and his whole energies will be directed to making provision for himself and his own family. The instincts of the common nature which he shares with us will do the rest. But you may reply that these persons are degraded, so as to be unable to take care of ives. On the contrary, it is in this Dis themselves. On the contrary, to be an extracted that the institution assumes its most cheerful or least repulsive aspect. Here, in the centre of the Union, in the capital of this free empire the African race has been held in bondage from generation to generation, through a period of near two hundred years. We all trust, we all believe, that the ultimate result of the transfer of this foreign population to our own shores is to be the

bringing of them to a condition to support them-selves, and to exercise the privileges of self-government. It is a sad commentary upon the operations of our own institutions to say that two hun dred years have not been enough to bring these six hundred persons, under such favorable aus-pices, to the capability of providing for their own The next objection to the measure which shall notice is, that it is an indiscreet one. shall notice is, that it is an indiscreet one. This, I think, was the language of my honorable friend from Massachusette, [Mr. Winthrop.] The objection implies assent to the justice and wisdom of the measure itself, and takes issue only upon the time, occasion, or circumstances in which it is proposed. It concedes, moreover, that it would be proper at a different time, on some other occasion, or in some other occasion, or in some other occasion, or in some other occasion.

occasion, or in some other circumstances. Let us see, then, wherein the indiscretion consists. And first as to the occasion. One honorable Senator [Mr. Winthrop] says that by supporting it on this occasion we should incur the risk of losing the bill itself which is proposed to be amended, and thus losing the abolition of the be amended, and thus losing the abolition of the slave trade within the District of Columbia. Suppose we do. What would be the loss? The amendment before you secures the abolition of the slave trade, for it abolishes slavery altogether. When slavery falls, the trade, which is only an incident of it must instantly cease. But the Son-

incident of it, must instantly cease. But the Senator is afraid that between the two, both will be lost. That cannot happen. The passage of either will accomplish the object in view. If the amendment shall pass, you will have a better law than the bill of the Committee of Thirteen. If the amendment shall fail, you will still have the bill of the Committee of Thirteen.

But the bill of the Committee of Thirteen is not put in jeopardy. It is lost, or worse than lost, to us already. If it had not been, I should not have of the measure. Sir, the great instructor in the art of reasoning (Lord Bacon) teaches that it is offered my proposition as an amendment. The abolition of the slave trade, indeed, remains in the bill; but conditions have been annexed which cannot be accepted, and which compel us of the free States to reject the bill itself. One of these conditions is, the converting into a felony, punishable with ten years' imprisement, the act of aiding or favoring the escape of a fugitive slave, or even the act of harboring a slave with a view to aid his escape. The punishment already denuoused by the law is severe enough, in my conditions is, the converting into a felony, punishable with ten years' imprisonment, the act of aiding or favoring the escape of a fugitive slave, or even the act of harboring a slave with a view to aid his escape. The punishment already denounced by the law is severe enough, in my judgment, for an act that is wrong not because it is expressed in the first harboring as the content of the cont cause it is erroneous in itself, but only be-cause it is declared by the statute to be wrong. The second condition which has been annexed to the bill is the conferring a right upon the corporations within the District to impose conditions upon which freed men shall be allowed to enter and remain in the District, or depart from it; in other words, to proscribe free men, who are citizens of the United States and of the free States.

By the addition of these conditions, the bill has been converted from a law meliorating slavery within the District into a law to fortify slavery and proscribe free men. When that was done, my last hope, my last purpose, my last thought of supporting the bill, was gone. And yet this bill is the bill which the honorable Senstor from is the bill which the honorable Senstor from Massachusetts complains that I am putting in jeopardy. This, sir, and nothing other or different from this, is the boon which he says was just within our grasp, and which I have struck down to the earth. Sir, when my amendment shall have been rejected, this bill will still remain. I wait to see whether he will embrace it, and take it to his become Level in the land of the result of the same of the same

wait to see whether he will embrace it, and take it to his bosom. I shall not harbor it; it would sting me to death.

So much, sir, for the occasion. And now for the indiscretion, so far as it depends upon time and circumstances. I think it wrong to hold men in bondage at any time and under any circumstances. I think it right and just, therefore, to abolish slavery when we have the power, at any time, at all times, under any circumstances. Now, sir, so far as the objection rests upon the time when this measure is proposed, I beg leave to say that if the present is not the right time, then there must be or there must have been some other there must be or there must have been some other time, and that must be a time that is already past, or time yet to come. Well, sir, slavery has existed here under the sanction of Congress for fifty years undisturbed. The right time, then, has not passed. It must, therefore, be a future-time. Will gentlemen oblige me and the country by telling us how fardown in the future the right time lies? When will it be discreet to bring betime lies? When will it be discreet to bring before Congress and the People the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia? Sir, let not
Senators delude themselves. I had the honor to
submit to the Senate some weeks ago a proposition to admit New Mexico as a State. It was rejected then by a vote unanimous except my own—
those who were in favor of the measure voting
with its opponents, because it was not the right
time. They said the Constitution had not been
officially received. It was not a fit occasion. The
measure was offered as an amendment to a bill.

time. They said the Constitution had not been officially received. It was not a fit occasion. The measure was offered as an amendment to a bill.

Well, sir, the Constitution was officially received yesterday, and the Senators of the State were in waiting. But New Mexico, in the mean time, had been organized as a Territory, and her State Constitution is not even honored with a reference. There is no right time, no fit occasion, for New Mexico to enter the Union as a free State. So, sir, it will be with the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The right time, if it be not now, will never come. Sir, each Senator must judge for himself. Judging for myself, I am sure the right time has come. Past the middle age of life, it has happened to me now, for the first time, to be a legislator for slaves. I believe it to be my duty to the people of this District, to the country, and to mankind, to restore them to freedom. For the performance of such a duty, the first time and the first occasion which offers is the right one. The people who sent me here knew my opinions and my principles on that subject. If I should waive this time and this occasion, such is the uncertainty of human life and of human events, that no other may offer themselves to me. I could not return to the people who sent me here, nor could I go before my Maker, having been here, without having humbly, but firmly, endeavored to discharge that great obligation.

Sir, I can spare one word of reply, not to the

obligation.

Sir, I can spare one word of reply, not to the Sir, I can spare one word of reply, not to the wretched imputation that I seek by this measure to dissolve the Union of these States, but to the argument that the measure itself tends to so disastrous a consummation. This Union is the feeblest and weakest national power that exists on earth, if with twenty reillions of freemen now it cannot bear the shock of adding six hundred to their number. The Union stands, as I have demonstrated at large on former occasions, not upon a majority of voices in either or both Houses of Congress upon any measure whatever, but upon o effect.

I submit, sir, in the first place, that the plan is indequate. It will secure the abolition of slavery within the District, if it obtain the consent of those who are most particularly concerned in the question. I have not leavned from either of my honorable friends that he is in favor of emancipating the slaves without the consent of the people in the District, and we have all heard other honorable Senators insist upon that consent as indispensable. I do not insist upon to the results of the slaves without the consent as indispensable. I do not insist upon that consent as indispensable. I do not insist upon to their objections; but if a majority of the Senate should ditions of mankind.

#### For the National Era. PENCIL MARKS IN A BOOK.

BY T. S. DONOHO

Through all this summer morning I've been reading The large, quaint pages of an olden story;
A book in which I've found a name unknown, The name of some one who possessed it once, Written in school-girl style, inclining down, Most liberal of flourishes: "Her Book" Beneath the signature; and then the date: One hundred years ago!

I looked upon it Often and long before I read the story, Thinking, but vainly, ever, " Who was she? Where dwelt the lit: le maiden?—whom she loved? And was she loved again? And was she happy?-And children, too, were hers, who read this book, Smiling as she had smiled in early years? Then age arrived, perhaps; and death at lastes, surely death :" and thus my mind went on, Striving in dreamy mood to trace the past, Of which the simple fact of life gone out Alone was manifest.

I conned each letter, To learn some secret of her character, For thus our modern sages say we can-But rested still in doubt : then turned away. And read and read the old, romantic page, Finding full often in my pleasant course . Slight pencil marks along the ample margin, And here and there some passage doubly marked, And presently a word of admiration, Or one or two dissenting.

Now no more The name appeared unknown to me; a friend The stranger seemed; her history familiar; For sympathy had brought our lives together In a sweet unison : we smiled, we wept. We hoped and feared together. And the book Had a new charm for me, beyond the story, For her soft eyes first glanced along the lines For her kind heart was centred here awhile, For her fair fingers wrote these loving words! Washington, D. C., August 30, 1850.

## MINORITY REPORT REDUCTION OF LETTER, PERIODICAN, AND PAMPHLET POSTAGE.

CHARLES DURKER, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, made the following Report: The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, have carefully

examined the Petitions, Memorials, and Rese lutions, on the subject of reducing the rates of Postage on Letters, Newspapers, and Period-icals, referred to said Committee, and respectfully ask leave to report : The subject is one of vast importance to the best interests of our wide-spread Republic; and differing, as we do, from a majority of the Committee, we feel it due to ourselves, to Congress,

and to the whole country, that we state fairly and candidly our views and the reasons which compel us to recommend a uniform rate of two cents, pre-paid, on single letters, and a reduction of the present rates of postage on newspapers, periodi-cals, pamphlets, and bound books.

The history of the introduction and establish-

ment of cheap postage in Great Britain, is proba-bly familiar to every one. To Rowland Hill, that great benefactor of his race, are Great Britain and the world indebted for this important discovery; and the people of that country have gratefully rewarded him for his services in the cause of humanity. Shortly after its establish-ment in Great Britain, in 1840, the attention of one of our own citizens, Barnabas Bates, was attracted to the consideration of this subject; and as early as March, in the same year, he commend ed the advocacy of cheap postage, believing it as well adapted to the United States, as to Great

The character and advantages of the system of Rowland Hill were explained by him in a series of articles and lectures, in 1841 and 1842; and aided by the powerful influence of the Press, he succeeded in getting up a public meeting in the Merchants' Exchange, New York, in 1843, where he presented a series of resolutions; and a com

mittee was appointed to petition Congress for a reduction of postage.

The plan being novel, a few only believed it practicable, while the mass of the People, and especially the Post Office Department, denounced ing upon Congress for the adoption of this great measure of reform.

In 1845, an important reduction was made in

the rates of postage; and the change of charging on weights, instead of pieces, was a most beneficial and salutary reform for the Post Office Department and for the People.

This was not, however, considered cheap postage, and hence petitions have been sent to Congress

every year, praying for the adoption of a uniform rate of two cents. This is deemed cheap postage, and with no other rate will the People be

The law of 1845 was passed in opposition to the expressed desire of the Post Office Department, and not without great hostility on the part of many members of Congress, who predicted the "ruin of this branch of the Government;" "that half the Postmasters would resign, and none would be found to take their places; that the postal facilities of the sparsely settled portions of country would be curtailed, thousands post offices discontinued for want of revenue, and the Post Office Department thrown on the Treasuary for support." What has been the result? uary for support." What has been the result? Let us look at the facts: Has there been any difficulty in finding suitable persons to fill the places of the postmasters who may have resigned? Have any post routes been curtailed, or post offices discontinued, on account of the reduction of postage? Has the revenue of the Department so fallen off as to throw it upon the Treasury for support? On the contrary, the post routes have been increased, according to the last report of the Postmaster General, 23,763 miles, and the annual transportation of the mails, 6,902,800 miles, since 1845. The number of new post offices established up to July, 1850, is 5,298; the revenue of the year 1849 increased to a greater amount, by \$146,000, than had ever before been collected in any one year by the Post Office since its estab-

any one year by the Post Office since its estab-lishment; and, after paying all its expenses, there remained \$691,682.37 as a surplusage of that year; and on July 1, 1850, there were \$858,710.37 to the credit of the Department.

These are facts which cannot be dispute They stare us in the face, as contradicting all the

They stare us in the face, as contradicting all the dolorous and alarming predictions of the opponents of cheap postage, when the subject was first agitated in Congress. This statement of the present condition of the Post Office Department presents a striking contrast to that contained in the report of the Hon. Messrs. Dana, Grinnell, and Jenks, presented to the House of Representatives in Mar. 1844. in May, 1844.

Under the operation of the old system of high charges, to which the Department and many members of Congress at that time clung with unfinchbers of Congress at that time clung with unfinching pertinacity, the report states, that "the expenditures of the Post Office Department, from 1840 to 1843, inclusive, exceeded the receipts, by \$568,000; and the number of miles of post roads, in the same period, had been diminished 13,840 miles." Notwithstanding these beneficial results from the partial reduction of postage, there are some who, not having examined the subject, no doubt honestly believe that a further reduction to a uniform rate of two cents, pre-paid, will prove as disastrous in its effects as was predicted

to a uniform rate of two cents, pre-paid, will prove as disastrous in its effects as was predicted by the opponents of the law of 1845.

Many hesitate to support the measure, fearing that it will not pay the expenses of the Post Office, and that this will furnish an excuse to the Department for diminishing the privileges they now enjoy, and prevent their extension to other places where they are needed. But, in reply to this objection, it is only necessary to state, that it will be the duty of Congress to provide for any deficiency which may arise from the adoption of cheap postage for one or two years; and a very small amount, with the surplus now on hand, will be amply sufficient to meet all the wants of the Department, in maintaining and extending the postal facilities of the country.

be dangerous to adopt this low rate, we would submit the following results of this plan in Eng-land, where it has been in operation for the last ten years. By the official returns of the British Post Office, we learn that under the old high-rate system the number of letters remained nearly stationary for several years, at seventy-six mill. stationary for several years, at seventy-six millions; but during the first year of cheap postage they increased to one hundred and sixty-nine millions.

The number has been annually increasing, and the last year there passed through the Post Office in Great Britain upwards of three hundred and fifty-six millions of letters! This remarkable increase has taken place in ten years. What was the revenue derived from the cheap or penny (two cents) prestage. postage?
The gross revenue of the Post Office in 1849

was
Cost of superintending the same
- \$10,718,679
- 7,016,250 - \$3,702,429 Net revenue \$3,702,429 To this sum should be added \$980,430, for the conveyance of the mails by railways in previous years, which makes the net revenue in 1849 amount to four millions six hundred and eighty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine dollars! This is the financial result of cheap postage in Great

Perhaps it will be said that we cannot expect such an increase of letters in our country as in Great Britain.

Will any one give a substantial reason why they will not increase equally in proportion to our population? Is not education more widely diffused among our people? And is not the proportion of those who read and write vastly greater than in Great Britain? Are not our citizens as enterprising, in the pursuits of industry, trade, and commerce? Are we not as inquisitive, deand commerce? Are we not as inquisitive, desiring to derive information from every source, upon all the subjects connected with the active business of life? Are not our people more migratory, extending from Passamaquoddy to the Gulf of Mexico, and thence to the Pacific ocean, carrying with them the love of home, and desiring the subject of the pacific ocean, carrying with them the love of home, and desiring the subject of the pacific ocean, and desiring the subject of the pacific ocean, and desiring the subject of the pacific ocean, and desiring the pacific ocean, and the pacific ocean, and desiring the pacific ocean, and the pacific o siring to hold constant epistolary intercourse with the friends left behind? Who will then say, that if we give them as cheap postage, and equal facilities to those enjoyed by the people of Great Britain, that we shall not have as great an increase of letters in proportion to the number of

our population? To prove that this would be the result, we will again advert to the fact, that during the old sys-tem the number of letters for several years was nearly stationary at twenty-four millions, and that under the present partial reduction of post-age they have increased in four years to sixtyage they have increased in four years to sixytwo millions. May we not, then, justly conclude
that if our postage were as cheap as in Great
Britain, our people would write four-fold what
they now write, and that all the letters would be
sent through the Post Office?

"It is believed by some that in consequence of
our layer extent of country and sparsely settled

our large extent of country and sparsely-settled population, we cannot afford to carry letters for two cents, or as cheap as in Great Britain, where the population is more compact, and the expense of transporting the mails much less."

We will examine the force of this objection.

According to the best information, the cost of the transportation of the mails in 1848, notwithstanding the extent of country over which they are conveyed, (exclusive of Territories,) was not ten per cent. greater than that of Great Britain; the difference for that year amounting only to \$218,793. One obvious reason for this is our mails are conveyed on rivers and lakes, which our mails are conveyed on rivers and lakes, which are extensively navigated in commercial pur-suits, thus affording great facilities for pro-curing this service at a much lower rate than it can be obtained of railroad companies. If the cost of carrying our mails were ten per cent. greater, the management of our Post Office is much less, as will appear from the following

The cost of the management of the British Post Office in 1849 was Do. of the United States, in 1849

Less than that of Great Britain These facts are founded on official returns, and therefore we would ask, what force is there in the objection that "we cannot sustain the asnw Office Departmeni 1 phe 1 aw postagheas 1 charged in Great Britain."

The bill presented by a majority of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads recommends three cents for a single letter, weighing half an ounce, if pre paid, and five cents if not. To this provision of the bill, the undersigned have two general onjections. One is, that is is not in accordance with the petitions presented to Congress; and the second, that it is not the rate which will satisfy the people, or promote the true interests and prosperity of the Post Office Department. 1st. The thousands of petitions, containing hundreds of thousands of names of some of the most respectable citizens of the Republic, have unanimously asked for a uniform rate of two conts,  $pr_{r-r}$  and Not a retition has asked for five or three cents. They have asked for two cents. It is not, then, treating the petitioners with respect to refuse their prayer by proposing two rates instead of one, and neither of those rates as ow as that for which they have petitioned.

Those petitions contain the names of as learned

intelligent, and patriotic men as any in the country. They come from every section of the Union, East, West, North, and South; all unite in this request. It is believed that they understand the question discussed, and are desirous of promoting the prosperity of the Post Office Department, which is essential to their comfort and interest in common with the people of the whole country.

Why, then, should their prayer be refused? They ask for bread—will you give them a ser-ent?" If there should be a deficiency in the revenue, (which we do not believe probable. would they not pay their proportion of it? And if it should be said that these petitions come principally from bankers, brokers, and merchants, (which is not the case,) why should not they who pay the principal portion of the postage be heard on a question in which they are more deeply interested than others?

terested than others?

Are not these petitions, coming as they do from all classes in every section of the country, and asking for what they believe reasonable, practicable, and right, entitled to the respectful nsideration of Congress?
2d. The rates of three and five cents will nei-

ther satisfy the petitioners nor promote the true interest and prosperity of the Post Office Depart-The petitioners ask for a uniform rate of two cents, pre-paid. The undersigned recommend the adoption of this rate of letter postage, believing that it will be more satisfactory to the people, and better secure the prosperity of the Department. This opinion is entertained for the follow-

ing reasons:
It is the true revenue point. It is not so high as to be felt a burdensome tax by any portion of the people, however limited in their financial re-sources; nor so low as not to yield a remunerating profit to the Department. It is paying an ample freight for the transportation of the letters, and a sufficient fee and commission for the labor

and a sumcient fee and commission for the labor bestowed upon them.

This tariff of postage has been tried for ten years in England, and has been found to furnish not only sufficient means to support an expensive Post Office Department, but to yield a surplus revenue of more than four and a half millions of dollars per annum.

dollars per annum.

It will induce the people to learn to write, and those who can already, to write more frequently. It has been emphatically styled the "self-edutor of the people."

The young will commence early in letter-writing, because the payment of postage will oppose no obstacle to their correspondence. It will create in them habits of thought, reflection, and observation, and lead them to examine more closely and accurately the language they use in descri-bing their thoughts. Lord Bacon has truly said, "reading makes a learned man, speaking a ready man, and writing a correct man." Two cents rate will bring all the letters into

and that this "life from he accuse to the Design of the country miles and under just on the part of the country miles and under just on the part of the country miles and under just on the part of the country miles and under just on the part of the country miles and under just on the part of the country miles and under just on the part of the country miles and under just on the part of the country miles and under just on the part of the country miles and under just of the part of the country miles and under just of the part of th the Post Office. The old rate of postage was six cents for thirty miles and under; now it is five cents for any distance under three hundred miles,

years? The reduction of the rates of Postage. What induces thousands and hundreds of thou-What induces thousands and hundreds of thousands of our citizens, who never before left home, to travel? It is the cheapness of fare on our railroads, steamboats, and canals. Why is there published in the United States more newspapers, periodicals, and pamphlets, than in all the world beside? It is their cheapness. Every person must be aware that it is a principle in trade and commerce, that whenever an article of utility or elegance is reduced in price, it increases the demand for it; and this increase of demand augments the profits.

ments the profits.

This is further illustrated in the case of canals, railroads, and ferries. Mr. Flagg, former Comp-troller of the State of New York, has stated that the reduction of tolls on the canals of that State was uniformly followed by an increase of the revenue. And Mr. Stevens, owner of the Hoboken ferry, in New York, who was authorized by law to charge twelve and a half cents each passenger, reduced the fare to six cents, and realized a greater profit than when he charged twelve and a half cents. He has recently reduced the price to four cents, and will, no doubt, find his ferry more pro-

ductive than under either of the former rates.

Take another case in point, one that is under our daily observation. We allude to the Union Line of omnibuses, running from the Capitol to Georgetown. The proprietors, we learn, estab-lished this line only one year ago, with but nine coaches, leaving the Capitol once in every eight minutes. They reduced the fare to six cents, that being only one half the amount charged by the old line. They have now seventeen coaches, leaving once in every six minutes, with an increase of business so great, that the company have re-solved to increase the number to twenty-five, so

as to leave once in every four minutes.

The petitions referred to your Committee not only ask for a uniform rate of two cents, but that the postage should be paid in advance, or pre-paid; they do not ask for two rates, nor that, if the postage is not pre-paid, the innocent receiver of the letter shall be mulcted in a penalty of five of the letter shall be mulcted in a penalty of five cents, in consequence of the neglect or impertinence of the sender. They have asked that in all cases the postage on letters should be pre-paid. Nor is there anything strange or difficult in adopting this measure. Under the present law, no circular or transient newspaper can be sent through the post office without being paid in advance. Why should not the postage on letters, when reduced to this low rate, be required to be re-paid, as well as circulars and newspapers?
There are various advantages resulting from pre-payment, which will suggest themselves to

pre-payment, which will suggest themselves to those who reflect on the subject. It will prove a saving on dead letters to the Department of at least \$300,000 per annum; it will be a saving of time and labor to the Post Office, especially if stamps are universally used, as they will be, if pre-payment is required; it will be a guaranty, both to the public and to the Department that the presence is paid to the Department, that the postage is paid, for the sale of stamps would be the simplest and surest mode of collecting the Post Office revenue, as well as a great convenience to those who do business at the Post Office. The loss of time in paying for letters received or deposited, in our large towns, is a severe tax upon men of business; whereas, pre-payment by stamps would entirely obviate this inconvenience. Every postmaster should be required to have of hand stamps for the use of the public.

An objection to this low rate of postage has been made, because, in many sections of our country, copper coin is not in use, and therefore there would be an inconvenience in paying the postage. To obviate this difficulty, has been proposed to have a small silver co made for the purpose. A three cent coin has been proposed, provided the postage is reduced to that rate. There are, however, objections to the use of a three cent coin, which will be readily perceived on slight examination. A three cent coin is not the aliquot part of

any of our present coins. Six-and-a-quarter and twelve-and-a-half cent coins are of foreign omination, and are being fast banishe from use, as not possessing the intrinsic value for which they are passed. There is no Amer-ican coin in use for which a three cent coin can be changed, without the use of cents, so that to adopt this denomination, there will still be a necessity for copper coin. You cannot change a dime, or half a dollar, or a dollar, which this great measure seeks to develop? The with three cent coins; to give the full change,

if it were found necessary, a hole could be performed in the centre, which would distinguish it tion of millions of our fellow men in correins to from our present coin of five cents.

Most of the petitions presented to Congress, this session, have asked only for the reduction of inland postage, and therefore the undersigned have confined their remarks to this point, as being due to the prayer of the potitioners. But here they would take occasion to state that, in their opinion, a radical reduction should be made in Penny Postage; and it is not improbable that at some future period this desirable object will be accomplished. The present tax on ship letters is enormous, and beyond all reason. But while it remains a source of revenue to Great Britain she will be loth to reduce it; and until the people ters, it will no doubt be continued. As the United States have a postal treaty with that country, any movement to reduce Atlantic Postage must be simultaneous. It is, however, a subject to which the attention of the Post Office Department hould be directed, as the millions of poor em grants to this country feel ocean postage to be s eavy tax upon their industry and social rela

According to the best information, the British steamers, since the postal treaty went into opera-tion, April 27th, 1849, to June 30th, 1850, have made 117 trips, which have averaged \$6,607.84 making the aggregate amount of \$773,117.67. A very small portion of this enormous sum has accrued to the United States, as our Post Office eceived but five cents out of every twenty-four has collected for Great Britain all the postage paid in the United States, amounting to some three or four hundred thousand dollars, on which our postmasters have received a commission of from seven to forty per cent.; so that the United States Post Office has gained, ultimately, but a very small portion of this large amount.

The undersigned desire to call the attention of Congress to this important fact, in order to show that this tax on ship letters is a grievance to the People which should be removed, and that there is no proportion between the freight on letters and the actions of the people which should be removed. and the services performed.

The undersigned have had under consideratio the present heavy rates of postage on letters to California, Oregon, &c., and they cannot but think that they should be immediately reduced, and that our fellow-citizens there, as well as in every part our fellow-citizens there, as well as in every part of our Republic, should be placed upon an equal footing in respect to postal privileges. Every one knows that the pioneers and emigrants to new and distant regions are subjected to privations and hardships, which call forth our sympathy and admiration. They forsake the enjoyments of home, and a thousand endearments, in order to better their condition; and when removed far from those whom they love, the only privilege they can enjoy is to hold communion privilege they can enjoy is to hold communion by epistolary correspondence. To them the Post Office is of unspeakable value not only as the neans of keeping alive the social affections, but f communicating political and commercial in-

A paternal Government will devise means by which those who are isolated from their friend and connections, and removed at a vast distance from the seat of legislation, may be protected in from the seat of legislation, may be protected in their civil rights and immunities. Why, then, should not some, and, indeed, great sacrifices be made, if necessary, to diffuse intelligence among them, through the medium of the mails? Their enterprise, privations, and indomitable courage, entitle them to all the privileges which can be extended; and a cheap, safe, and expeditious intercommunication with their friends, is one of inestimable value. Hence we think every American citizen, in every portion of the Union, should have the advantages of cheap postage.

spectful consideration. It has always been the policy of the Government to adopt cheap postage in relation to newspapers, and in this respect ne set the example to Great Britain and Europe. Newspaper postage has always been cheap in proportion to the size and weight of the paper. But Great Britain has outstripped us at last; for when the cheap postage system went into operation, the postage on newspapers was taken off entirely; so that they can now be sent to any

part of the United Kingdom free of postage.

Some of the petitioners ask that newspapers may be sent free for thirty miles from the place of publication. This we believe to be an invidious distinction; for why should not the man who happens to reside thirty-one miles from the place of publication, have his papers as free as his neighbor, who resides thirty miles? And, indeed, there is no reason, if one man has his papers free that another, and indeed all, should not enjoy the may reside. Although the postage on newspapers is, by the present rates, comparatively cheap, yet if they are not sent free, we recommend a reduction to one cent for all distances, pre-paid, when not sent from the place of publication, and one cent per ounce for all periodicals and pamphlets. Publishers, if they prefer to pre-pay, should be allowed a liberal discount, say at least 50 per cent, or more, as an inducement to pre-pay the postage on

their papers and publications.

Few of the petitions referred to the Committee ask for the abolition of the franking privilege. This has been urged, year after year, by the Pos Office Department, and by the petitions of the People. After mature deliberation, the under-signed are of the opinion, that while the members of Congress should not be taxed with postage, yet the correspondence of the People should not be burdened with the heavy tax of transporting their letters and documents free of charge. Every-thing passing through the mail should pay a fair thing passing through the mail should pay a fair rate of postage, and whatever relates to any of the Departments of the Government, and to the public interest, should be paid from the Treasury. In conclusion, the undersigned cannot forbear expressing, what in their opinion must appear obvious to every philosophic mind. We live in an age of progress and improvement. The past has been signalized by its triumphs of genius and invention. Witness the subjugation of steam, and its application to the diversified objects and interest of every enlightened community. It is made to impart life and energy to the Iron Horse, that can travel, even when harnessed to the longest trains of cars, at the rate of a hundred miles an hour, day and night, (like the pulsations of the heart,) with out cessation or rest, and yet without fatigue. So of the more subtle element, the lightning, which in its wild career had held undisturbed sway in the atmospheric world for thousands of years, has been bridled, tamed, and made the passive agent of man, in the diffusion of new ideas and hopes, all indicating that the future is to be no less dis-tinguished by intellectual and moral achievements. A new era is just beginning to dawn upon our Republic and the whole world, refulgent, it is hoped, with the most beneficent results to our race. The People are fast coming to understand that postal reforms and mail facilities bear the same relation to fortifications and armies, that "free schools" do to prisons and penitentiaries that is wise, and more politic, to educate the People in a proper manner, than to be under the necessity of restraining the immoral and vicious, after they have become such under the unfortu-nate influence of a profligate education. The undersigned are sanguine in the opinion, (however Utopian it may appear to others,) that if the Penny Postage System could be made national and international, together with a liberal commercial intercourse, it would not only sustain itself

by its own revenue, but that it would at no distant period supersede the necessity of all the drmies and wies of the world. What str peace could we have, than the removal of jealousy and hatred, the very elements of war? In other words, what stronger fortifications or bulwarks hange a dime, or half a dollar, or a dollar, which this great measure seeks to develop? The extension of epistolary correspondence would reents must be used. But to a two cent coin there sult in the extension of civilization and commerce, and especially so, if we should at some future period be able to make favorable treaties with other to make it nearly the size of a five cent piece; and specially so, if we should at some future period be able to make favorable treaties with other nations for the establishing of Ocean Penny Postthem the light of intelligence and the bles of Christianity.
Entertaining these views, the undersigned would

Entertaining these views, the undersigned would carnestly and respectfully urge upon Congress the passage of a law reducing the rates of postage on letters, newspapers, periodicals, and pamphlets, and they herewith present a bill for that purpose, in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners.

CHARLES DURKEE.

Bill for the reduction of postage on letters, periodicals, and pamphlets. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress
assembled, That from and after the first day of
—, eighteen hundred and fifty, the postage
on all letters shall be as follows: All letters, not on all letters shall be as follows: All letters, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed any distance within the United States, shall be charged with two cents postage, and a like sum for every additional half ounce, or fractional part thereof, the postage being pre-paid in all cases; and all drop letters, or letters to be delivered at

and all drop letters, or letters to be delivered at the office where deposited, shall be charged with one cent postage, to be pre-paid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to provide suitable letter stamps for the pre-payment of postage, of the several denominations of two, four, and ten cents, and such others as he may deem exceeding and cause them to be furnished and expedient, and cause them to be furnished, and United States; and any deputy postmaster, who shall fail by his own neglect to have the same for sale, by any person applying therefor, shall be liable to a penalty of five dollars for every such failure, to be recovered by the person so applying. That any person who shall counterfeit, alter, or forge, any letter stamps, or shall knowingly have in his possession any such false, forged, or altered letter stamps, with intent to sell or use the same as genuine, shall be deemed to be guilty of felony, and be punished by a fine not exceed-ing five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not

exceeding five years.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the postage on newspapers shall be charged, for any distance in the United States, one cent; and periodicals and pamphlets shall be charged half a cent cals and pamphlets shall be charged half a cent for each ounce, and the same for every additional half ounce or fractional part thereof; handbills and circulars shall be charged letter postage, pre-paid, and all newspapers not sent from the office of publication shall be charged one cent, pre-paid: And provided, also, that bound books may be car-ried in the mails on pre-payment of one cent per

publishers of newspapers, periodicals, and pam-phlets, desire to pre-pay the postage on depositing them at the post office, they shall be allowed a discount of fifty per cent for all such newspapers, periodicals, or pamphlets deposited, and paid for. SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That if, by reacount of fifty per cent. for all such newspapers, periodicals, or pampblets deposited, and paid for.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if, by reason of this act, the compensation of any deputy postmaster shall be reduced below the present rate, the Postmaster General is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to increase such compensation as far as justice may require, having regard for the amount of labor, and the character of the service performed; provided that the whole amount of compensation in any year shall not exceed the amount allowed in the same office in the fiscal year ending the first day of July, 1850, and whenever a new post office shall be established the Postmaster General may fix the amount of annual compensation of the deputy postmaster at a rate not larger than is allowed to existing offices requiring the same amount of service.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, at all post offices where the postmasters are appointed by the President of the United States to provide and yet the World fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob and yet president of the United States to provide and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob and yet president of the United States to provide the postmaster of the postmaster to provide the postmaster of the postmaster to provide t be the duty of the Postmaster General, at all post offices where the postmasters are appointed by the President of the United States, to provide

them a cheap, regular, expeditious, and safe intercourse, by mail routes and the mails.

Several petitions have been referred to the Committee, coming from publishers of newspapers and periodicals, which are entitled to respectful consideration. It has always been the postages of the year, which may be needed notice of the Government to adopt cheap postages. other law, any amount exceeding the actual postages of the year, which may be needed for any of the purposes specified in the second section of the act of eighteen hundred and thirty-six, aforesaid; provided the same shall not, in addition to the actual amount of post ages, exceed the aggregate sum appropriated in each year, under the third section of the said act of eighteen hundred and thirty-six; and such difference between the actual amount of postages difference between the actual amount of postages and the amount appropriated by law shall be paid, on the requisition of the Postmaster General as aforesaid, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE. PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

A Ta meeting of the Board of Munagers of the Parkeville
Hydropathic Institute, held Fifth month 15th, 1850,
Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident
Physician. In the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.
Having made various improvements, this institute is now
pr. pared to receive an additional number of patients; and
from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practicul experience
in Europe, (acquired under Vineens Preissnitz, the founder
of the Hydropathic system.) and for several years pant in
this country, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia,
(where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe
the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician. ian.
The domestic department being under the charge of a

Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary. Application for admission to be made to. Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.

quare, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet a srt. One of those is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

The Water Works

wen as not the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cecar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a bydraulis ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water works yard surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream failing from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a halt in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the rising doucke (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better up.

the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better un-JAMES BIRNEY AND CHARLES C. PEIRCE, Cincinnati.

BIRNEY & PEIRCE, Attorneys at Law and Notaries

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ibers. Models can be safely sent to us by the Expresses

Rough sketches and descriptions can be sent by mail.

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P. H. WATSON July 18. THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE GENUINE TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA.

Grand and Unequalled Preparation
is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for
throughout the length and bread h of the land.
Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and
never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on
scientific principles, by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art,
have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of
the Old Doctor's Sursaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is
well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless; and
others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the sysrem. Some
of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are
not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those
experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these volatile on the preparation, if they a not preserved by a scientific process, known only to the experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these volation principles, which My off in vapor, or as an exhaltion, und heat, are the very essential medical properties of the row which give to it all its value. The Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla
is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming
acid or of fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every
particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of lesing any
of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this
way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every
side, in its favor, by men, women, and children. We find it
doing wonders in the cure of Consumption, Dyspepsia, and
Liver Complaint, and in Rhewnutism, Scrofula, and Piles,
Cotticeness, all Culaneous Eruptions, Pimples, Biotches,
and all affections arising from
Impurity of the Blood.

It possesses a marvelous efficacy in all complaints arising

Impurity of the Blood.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from indigestion, from acidity of the stomach, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot fisshes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colds, and promotes easy expectoration and gentic perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part. But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

Fremite Complaints.

acknowledged than in all kinds and stages or

Femile Complaints.

It works wonders in cases of fluor albus or whites, falling of the womb, obstructed, suppressed, or painful menses, irregularity of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the sidney disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other disea-ses, as spinal irritation, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, swoon-ing, spileptic fite, convulsions, &c. Is not this, then,

The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need? The Medicine you Fre-eminently Need:
But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be
Compared with the Old Dr.'s,
because of one Grand Fact, that the one is Incapable of Deterioration and
Never Smills. Never Spoils.